

FEBRUARY

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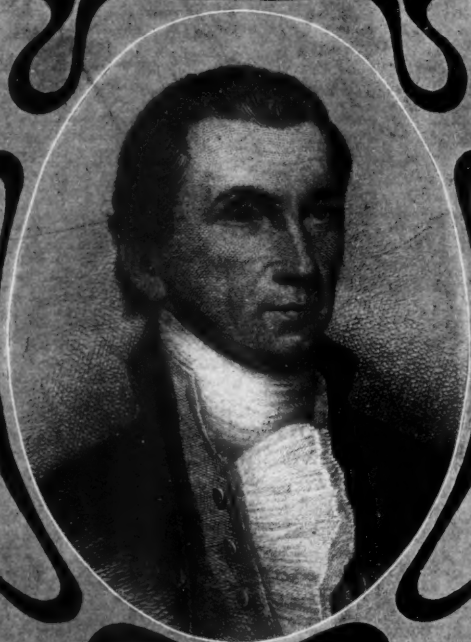
The



CHAUTAUQUAN



Magazine



Father of the
Monroe
Doctrine



CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY



GENERAL OFFICES



CLEVELAND • OHIO

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ALBRECHT DÜRER.

From a painting by himself.

See page 502.

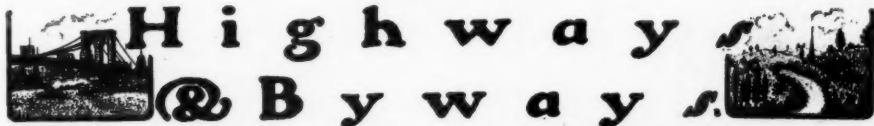
THE CHAUTAUQUAN,

A Monthly Magazine for Self-Education.

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FEBRUARY, 1902.

No. 5.



THE general elections held in Cuba on the last day of December passed off quietly, without the least disorder or friction. Presidential and senatorial electors were chosen, as well as provincial governors and councils. The people did not vote directly for president and vice-president, but all the members of the electoral colleges are known to be partisans of Tomaso Estrada Palma, and his candidacy for the presidency was for months the subject of discussion. Palma is a veteran Cuban revolutionist and statesman, and was at the head of the Cuban junta during the insurrection which culminated in the American war upon Spain.

There was some opposition to him, however, and there was a rival candidate for the presidency in the field—General Maso. The latter's followers charged Palma with favoring the annexation of Cuba to the United States, and with lending himself to American "schemes." It appears to be true that all the Cuban officials advocated Palma's election, but there is no evidence whatever that he was the "official" candidate of the American military government, or that our representatives in Cuba attempted improper control of the elections. The charges to this effect in the anti-Palma press have been treated at Washington as beneath serious consideration.

But the extreme lightness of the vote, the general indifference, and the sullen dissatisfaction manifested by the anti-Palma elements are not auspicious features of what we all believe to be the beginning of Cuban national independence. It is said, however, that the politics of Cuba must not be judged from the American point of view, but rather from the Spanish. In Spain elections are generally foregone conclusions, the government winning and the opposition remaining away from the polls. It is to be hoped that Cuba will have a real government of her own, and that her people will take an active and intelligent interest in their national affairs.

Under Cuba's electoral law, the colleges will meet in their respective provinces on February 24. The balloting will then take place, and the result will be communicated to the military authorities. The Cuban congress will convene on the first Monday in April, and will proclaim the electoral vote. The inauguration of the president will follow, and thereupon the government of Cuba will be surrendered by the American authorities.

The Cuban congress will be composed of two houses. The senate will have four senators from each province, the term of office being eight years. The house will have one representative for each twenty-five thousand inhabitants or fraction thereof over twelve thousand five hundred. The term is four years, one-half of the number of representatives going out every other year. The senators are to be chosen by the electors, not directly by the people.

The essential condition of a successful Cuban administration is a commercial treaty of reciprocity with the United States. A fifty per cent reduction of the duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco, in return for corresponding concessions on American goods going to the island, is demanded by Cuban representatives. Congressional opinion is divided, however, and it will not be easy to secure the enactment of such legislation. Failure will mean depression and bankruptcy for Cuba.



Philippine Tariff.

The Philippine tariff having been, by implication if not directly, annulled by the supreme court decision in the Pepke case, a condition as well as a problem confronted congress. Should complete freedom of trade and unrestricted intercourse be allowed between the United States and the Asiatic-American archipelago, declared a territory of the republic, or should congress exercise the power which, according to the court,

the constitution conferred upon it, and impose by express legislation tariff duties on Philippine-American commerce? The war department and the Republican leaders in congress promptly decided in favor of the second alternative, and an "emergency" bill was hastily



TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA,
First President of Cuba.

framed, designed to legalize and preserve the tariff which the Philippine Civil Commission put in force some time ago.

Under a special rule this bill was debated somewhat perfunctorily for two days, and passed practically by a party vote, five Republicans voting against the tariff, and three Democrats for it. The Democrats opposed the tariff as another step toward colonization and imperialism, but they did not demand free trade with the Philippines. The Republicans asserted that the Philippines needed revenue for local government, education, improvements, etc.; that the American people were under no obligation to grant the islands free access to the markets of the states and territories, and that the tariff was necessary as a protection to our capital and labor against the cheap labor of the natives.

The differences between the Philippine tariff and that which was for a time enacted against Porto Rico, are striking and important. The latter imposed duties equal to fifteen per cent of the Dingley rates, and was limited to a term of two years. The former is permanent, though of course subject to change by congress. On exports to the Philippines the commission's rates are levied; on imports from the islands the Dingley rates are exacted. Special concessions and reciprocity were indeed urged by some, but our treaty with Spain guarantees that country equal privileges with those provided for ourselves, at any time within the next ten years, and, besides, morally we are pledged to the "open door" policy in the Philippines, and all nations would claim an equal footing with the United States in the commerce of the islands. This made a reciprocity arrangement inexpedient, if not impossible, and the Philippines are therefore treated, for trade purposes, as a foreign country.

The senate will pass the Philippine tariff

and the situation which existed prior to the supreme court decision will thus be restored in the islands. Comprehensive legislation for the Asiatic archipelago will hardly be enacted at the current session, though the commission is recommending important measures in the interest of pacification and native prosperity. It is remarkable indeed that in the opinion of the commission it will be possible at the end of a period of two years, to provide for a permanent civil government of the islands, a government largely representative in character and consisting of an executive, upper council and popular assembly of elected delegates. This is the more surprising as disturbances have been frequent of late in certain parts of the archipelago, and not a few native administrators have been convicted of conspiracy, treachery, and active coöperation with the insurgents. The commission, however, attaches no importance to these phenomena, and believes that the great majority of the Filipinos are sincerely desirous of peace and order under American control.

The removal of present restrictions upon the granting of franchises to capitalists seeking to build railways, develop mining, timber, and other resources, and, generally, to promote industry and commerce, is one of the commission's important recommendations, but to this there is likely to be much opposition. It is felt that, if the natives are making rapid progress toward self-government, it would be distinctly inequitable and un-American to permit a small body of outsiders to vote away valuable opportunities without their consent.



Some Cabinet Changes.

In spite of the positive announcements to the contrary which were made after Mr. Roosevelt's accession to the presidency, the reconstruction of the McKinley cabinet has begun. Postmaster-General Smith resigned rather unexpectedly, and Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin takes his place. Mr. Payne is an able business man and successful organizer, who, having served as postmaster of Milwaukee several years, enjoys considerable knowledge of the business of the department he now heads. Mr. Smith, formerly editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, made an efficient postmaster-general, and introduced a number of needed improvements. The evils of misclassification, abuse of the privileges of the second-class rate, and kindred causes of chronic deficits and poor

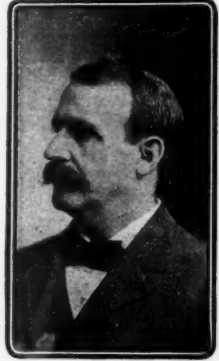
service, were attacked by him with unusual vigor. His general policy will doubtless be followed by his successor, who, though a practical politician, believes in businesslike administration and the merit principle.

More important than this change, however, is that relating to the treasury department. Secretary Gage tendered his resignation to the president early in November, it seems, but the authentic report of this action did not reach the public till the latter part of December. It is stated that there was no disagreement between Mr. Gage and the president, and that the resignation was wholly unexpected by the latter. It remains unexplained. Mr. Gage's successor is ex-Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa. The position was offered to Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, and declined for business reasons.

Mr. Shaw's rise as a public man has been remarkably rapid. A few years ago he was a banker in a small Iowa city. The great campaign of 1896 brought him to the front as an effective speaker, and thoughtful student of the financial and credit questions. He was one of the earliest and boldest advocates of the single gold standard. The nomination and election to the governorship of Iowa came to him as the reward for his service in that campaign, and a successful administration insured a reelection. Mr. Shaw has been urged to become a candidate for the presidential nomination of 1904. His acceptance of a cabinet position removes him from the field for the present.

In his theoretical views Mr. Shaw, judging

from his public addresses, is in substantial agreement with Mr. Gage. He has advocated the retirement of the "greenbacks," the exclusive issue of paper money to the national banks, and a more elastic currency system. He is not opposed to "asset banking" in principle, though he realizes the intensity of public sentiment against it, and holds that elasticity may be secured in another way, by providing for emergency circulation based upon government bonds and so taxed, progressively, as to prevent a plethoric supply of currency under ordinary commercial conditions. Mr. Shaw is not regarded as an "advanced" reformer, however, and he may not agitate the subject of currency and banking as strongly and persistently as Mr. Gage has done. The latter's annual report contained an elaborate argument for federalism among the banks (that is, national organization for mutual protection, defense and coöperation in note issuing, etc.), and a decisive step toward asset banking. This part of the report has attracted general attention, and is still under discussion. We shall advert to it in our next issue.



HENRY C. PAYNE,
New Postmaster-General.



A POLITE CROWD.

Each to the other — "You first, my dear friend, you first."

—Minneapolis Journal.

The Isthmian Canal.

With practical unanimity, the federal senate has ratified the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty in regard to the isthmian canal. The international aspect of the problem may be considered as solved. The United States is now at liberty to proceed to realize the dream of navigators and statesmen in several ages. It is in a position to acquire territory, by lease or purchase, from the isthmian countries, and to construct, control, operate, and police a water link between the two oceans.

In a nutshell, the new treaty has these important effects:

1. The Clayton-Bulwer convention of fifty years ago is abrogated, and Great Britain has withdrawn all claim to joint control or joint responsibility for the Isthmian Canal.

2. The United States is the sole guarantor of the neutrality of the canal. The treaty expressly reenacts and perpetuates

the neutralization clause of the old convention, and just as expressly applies to the projected highway the principles governing the Suez canal.

3. There is to be no discrimination in tolls, and the canal is to be open on the same terms, and at all times, to the ships of commerce and of war of all nations.

It is remarkable that the question which was deemed so vital a year ago—namely, whether the canal was to be “all-American,” a domestic highway and part of our coast line in time of war between the United States and any power—received but little attention this time, either in congress or in the press. The treaty is not absolutely clear on this point, and difference of opinion has naturally been manifested. Some have argued that the canal, by the terms of the new convention, is made neutral in the full sense of the word; that the United States has bound itself not to close it even to an enemy, and to permit a belligerent to send war-ships through it for the purpose of attacking our Pacific ports. But this construction has been denied by senators in formal discussion of the treaty. Senators Lodge, Cullom, and Spooner have asserted that the neutrality provision was not absolute, and that the United States had the right to close the canal to an enemy, and even to fortify it. They hold that anything not expressly prohibited is tacitly permitted, and the treaty is silent on the two points in question.

Still, the explanations and interpretations of our senators bind neither this country nor Great Britain, and the real and precise meaning of the neutrality clauses remains undetermined. Should a dispute ever arise over the interpretation of the canal treaty, the issue would have to be referred to the international tribunal of arbitration created under the agreement of The Hague conference.

But in any case, Great Britain has made a most important concession to the United States, and the now ratified Hay-Pauncefote treaty is a diplomatic achievement of no small order. The abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer convention may be of some advantage to Great Britain, but the benefit to us is infinitely greater and direct. The canal will now certainly be constructed, and it will be essentially a commercial highway.

Now, however, the old question of location and route is once more at the front. A few weeks ago it was regarded as settled, but the logic of events has reopened it. The Walker canal commission, whose report

was sent to congress in the first days of the present session, definitely recommended the Nicaragua-Costa Rica route. That the Panama route possessed certain marked advantages, from a geographical, physical, technical, and commercial point of view, was admitted, but the Panama Canal Company had demanded an excessive and unreasonable price for its franchises and assets, and seemed unwilling to make an unconditional offer of sale. This fact left the commission without an alternative.

Pursuant to its final report, bills were offered in congress for the acquisition of territory from Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the appropriation of money for a canal along that route. The general feeling is that Panama is “tainted with fraud,” and congress (or, at least, the house) is apparently strongly committed to the Nicaragua route. But the Panama company has just been reorganized, and the officers whose negotiations with our canal commission proved so equivocal and unsatisfactory have been forced to resign. The alarmed shareholders, realizing that their investments would be lost entirely if the United States were to proceed with the Nicaraguan project, are anxious to resume negotiations with the United States and to effect a sale of their property and privileges on the isthmus. A resolution adopted at a meeting in Paris authorizes the new directors to accept the estimate of the Walker commission as a



BOTH WANT TO HELP.

NICARAGUA AND PANAMA.—“Let me carry your baggage, mister.”

—Minneapolis Journal.

new basis or point of departure. That estimate is \$40,000,000, against over \$109,000,000 which President Hutin of the Panama company had fixed as the minimum value of the property.

The practical-minded men in congress feel that this action of the Panama shareholders changes the canal situation radically, and that it would be a gross blunder to rush through the pending Nicaragua bills. Whatever the house may do, a battle royal between the respective partisans of the two routes is expected to occur on the floor of the senate. It is not impossible that the Walker commission may be induced to modify its report or make a supplemental one, should it come to an agreement with the Panama officers with regard to the sole question outstanding—price. The outcome of this interesting controversy cannot be predicted with any degree of confidence.



Anti-Anarchy Measures.

As might have been expected, the meeting of congress was a signal for the presentation of petitions, bills, and resolutions dealing with the question of anarchy. Almost every suggestion ever made in the general discussion of the problem may be found in this group of proposed measures, ranging from the exclusion of avowed anarchists and such persons as advocate the overthrow of all governments, to the making of attempts upon the executive and those in the line of

succession, treason, a measure which needs a constitutional amendment.

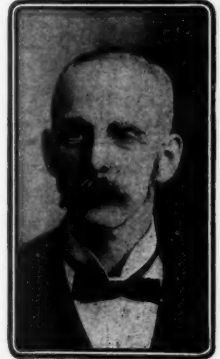
The most ingenious suggestion, however (though it is not original), is that of the venerable Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, which would rid not only the United States, but every nation in the civilized world, of anarchy and anarchists, so far as they could be identified and brought to book. Senator Hoar would establish an "Anarchy Island," and make an international agreement for the deportation thereto of all those duly convicted of one or more of the offenses to be known as anarchism. His scheme does not include the government of that island.

The exiled anarchists would be left alone, to do anything they willed, but their escape would be prevented by rigid patrolling of the island.

It is clear that this is rather fantastic. In the first place, the United States could not consistently act as jailer for other governments, whose notion of anarchy might be radically wrong and unjust, and which might exile to the island men and women of merely liberal ideas. In the second place, the administration of justice in other countries may be defective, and the innocent might be convicted on flimsy or illegal evidence of alleged anarchistic offenses. The United States could not assume responsibility for the methods of despotic and arbitrary governments.

Whether an "anarchy island" will be set aside for the American anarchists is also extremely doubtful. The difficulties and obstacles in the way of a remedy at once effective, expedient, and consonant with American principles of political organization are not overlooked by the more conservative congressmen. Hence the comprehensive resolution offered by Senator Vest of Missouri, instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the subject in all its aspects, and report a constitutional method of dealing therewith. The resolution specifies the questions to be answered. The principal ones are as follows:

Has congress the constitutional power to legislate



LESLIE M. SHAW,
The new Secretary of the
Treasury.



A BAD HEAD.

PROF. PEACEMAKER.—"How can you expect anything but trouble with a head like that?"

—Minneapolis Journal.

for the punishment of anarchists who assassinate or attempt to assassinate the president of the United States, and if not, whether it is expedient to amend the federal constitution to enable congress so to legislate. Whether it is necessary to empower congress to prevent the teachings of anarchists that all governments should be destroyed, and the chief rulers of such governments assassinated. Whether it is necessary that congress shall have power to punish persons belonging to anarchical associations. Whether it is necessary to confer upon congress the power to establish a penal colony where persons convicted of anarchy shall be confined during life.

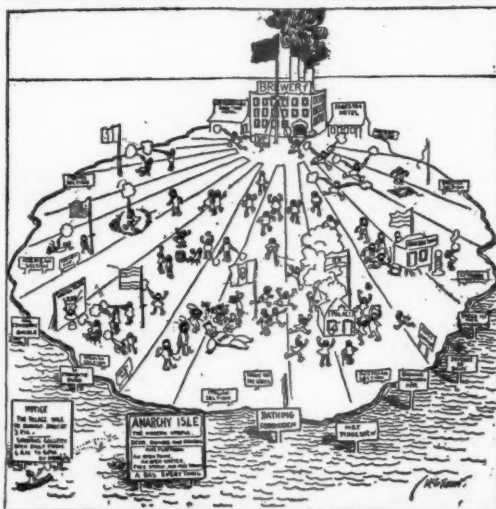
While the senate has thus provided for a preliminary inquiry, the house has followed a different method. All the anti-anarchy measures were referred to the committee on the judiciary, and a bill was prepared by that body comprising the leading ideas of the various proposals. It is very drastic. A fatal assault upon the president or any one in the line of the presidential succession is to be punishable with death. If the assault is not fatal, the penalty is to be imprisonment for from ten to fifty years. Aiding or abetting such assault is also to be punishable with death in case of fatal results, and any advocacy or propaganda of such assaults shall be deemed equal to direct aiding or abetting. An alien who shall advocate anarchy shall be summarily apprehended, and upon conviction imprisoned for from one to five years and then deported. Advocacy of force in overthrowing the government shall be punishable by imprisonment for from one to five years. No anarchist shall be admitted to citizenship, and no anarchist shall be permitted to enter the United States.

This bill will be carefully considered and perhaps modified in important particulars.

In Memory of Bismarck

Prince Bismarck seems to be coming to his own again. From the day when William II. accepted his resignation, the ex-chancellor in retirement occupied an undignified and unseemly position. He had been too long the leading actor on the stage to sit quietly in his box and see another hold the public eye and win the applause. He could not retire gracefully to his Mount Vernon, like a republican ex-president, followed by the love and esteem of the nation and venerated as a sage by his successors. Accordingly he became the more or less open critic of the government, and his every utterance was snapped up and used by the opposition. It must

have been a relief to all his friends when his restless spirit left the earth. He has been gone long enough now to enable party spirit to cool somewhat, and to forget the disfiguring close of a great life. His statue has recently been placed in a prominent location before the Reichstag building in Berlin. Its unveiling was made a ceremony of the most impressive character, the emperor sparing no effort to show the nation's esteem for its hero. Von Bülow, the imperial chancellor, who made the principal address, was quite free from reserve in his tribute to Bismarck's memory. He declared that "the admiration and gratitude toward him will increase while German hearts beat or while German fists are clenched. Bismarck's was a leonine nature. Upon earth he stood amid the dust of battle. Battle brings with it just opposition, unjust misunderstanding, honorable enmity, and blind hatred. When the dust is dispersed, there remains only the memory of unparalleled deeds and of peerless personality"; and again, "Bismarck belongs to no party, he belongs to the whole nation. In the domain of politics Bismarck was what Goethe was in the domain of mind. He is our guarantee that the nation can never surrender its right to unity, independence, and power." The chancellor went on to say that nothing could shatter the bond of imperial German unity forged thirty years ago, and concluded with the words: "May the name of this great man always go before the German people as



"ANARCHY ISLE," SUGGESTED BY SENATOR HOAR.

— Chicago Record-Herald.

a pillar of fire in good as in evil days. May our German people face their future in peace, freedom, well-being, and strength under the leadership of the glorious house of Hohenzollern, on whose shoulders the nation's future rests." The emperor was the first to lay a wreath at the foot of the statue.

Germany's Agrarian Tariff.

It is a remarkable phenomenon of our time that tariff legislation is no longer "a domestic question," but an international one. Protection is everywhere entrenched and triumphant, and Great Britain alone still clings to free trade. Even there, however, the "fair trade" sentiment is growing apace, and a system of reciprocity may at no distant day supersede the existing policy. But the very spread and upward march of protection, co-incidental as they are with increased production and the realized need of foreign markets, render the tariff legislation of any leading country a subject of interest and importance to all other industrial and exporting countries.

This accounts for the universal concern in the new tariff law now before the German Reichstag. It is an "agrarian" measure, apparently—that is, one forced on the imperial government by the landholding gentry. It increases duties all along the line, but especially on agricultural products. It is defended by the ministry on the ground that, while German industry in general has been advancing (except for the serious setback it has suffered in the past year or two),

agriculture has steadily waned. Wages had risen, laborers had been drifting to the cities and towns, and farm work commanded higher pay than could be granted by the landowners. Some remedy, it is urged, must be found for this "dislocation," and the agrarians believe that higher duties on the foreign imports of grain and other products will afford them the needed relief.

But the Liberals, the Social Democrats, and other parties, are opposing the bill as offensive class legislation and as being cal-

culated to injure more people than it can possibly aid. Germany does not produce enough foodstuffs to supply her own needs. She depends largely on foreign grain, meat, etc., and the higher duties, it is argued, will simply entail increased prices for the necessities of life. In other words, the consumers and the non-agricultural classes—workmen, small merchants, etc.—will have to support the whole burden of the added "protection." The Social Democrats call the new rates "famine duties," and

are opposing them with the utmost resolution.

On the other hand, Germany is openly threatened with loss of foreign markets for her manufactured products. Russia, Austria, and Hungary have warned her, through their high officials, that the new tariff (which would deprive them of the German market for their grain, to some extent at least) would be followed by retaliatory legislation against the importation of German manufactures. Restriction is a game two or more can play at, and M. de Witte, Russia's finance minister, has intimated that the



STATUE OF BISMARCK RECENTLY UNVEILED BY THE KAISER IN BERLIN.

duties on manufactured goods would be raised in exact proportion to the increases of the new German tariff on agricultural products. This would be a severe blow to the capital and labor engaged in German manufacturing industries, and one which they could scarcely



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PHYA AKHARAJ VARADHARA.

New Minister from Siam to the United States.

withstand in their present weakened condition, brought about by a long period of depression and reaction.

The discussion in the Reichstag will be full and thorough. Many changes will doubtless be made in the bill, and in its final form it will be less objectionable than it is now. Already a material concession has been made to Russia, in the elimination of minimum duties on grain. This omis-

sion will permit the negotiation of a special reciprocity treaty with any country absorbing a considerable quantity of German manufactures and having a surplus of grain to dispose of. As Germany is one of our best customers, the interest manifested by American farmers and manufacturers in the proposed "agrarian" tariff is as natural as it is deep.

The Carnegie Institution.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has developed the habit of startling the world by the munificence of his gifts for educational purposes, has offered \$10,000,000 for the establishment of a novel national university at Washington. The official statement regarding this institution is reproduced herewith:

"It is proposed to found in the city of Washington, in the spirit of Washington, an institution which, with the coöperation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall, in the broadest and most liberal manner, encourage investigation, research, and discovery; encourage the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind; provide such buildings, laboratories, books, and apparatus as may be needed; and afford instruction of an advanced character to students whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, properly qualified to profit thereby. Among its aims are these:

"First—To increase the efficiency of the universities and other institutions of learning throughout the country, by utilizing and adding to their existing facilities, and by aiding teachers in the various institutions

for experimental and other work in these institutions as far as may be advisable.

"Second—To discover the exceptional man in every department of study, whenever and wherever found, and enable him by financial aid to make the work for which he seems specially designed his life-work.

"Third—To promote original research, paying great attention thereto, as being one of the chief purposes of this institution.

"Fourth—To increase the facilities for higher education.

"Fifth—To enable such students as may find Washington the best point for their special studies to avail themselves of such advantages as may be open to them in the museums, libraries, laboratories, observatory, meteorological, piscicultural, and forestry schools and kindred institutions of the several departments of the government.

"Sixth—To ensure the prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigation, a field considered to be highly important.

"These and kindred objects may be attained by providing the necessary apparatus for experimental work by employing able teachers from the various institutions in Washington or elsewhere, and by enabling men fitted for special work to devote themselves to it, through salaried fellowships or scholarships, or through salaries with or without pensions in old age, or through aid in other forms to such men as continue their special work at seats of learning throughout the world."

Legislation already proposed in connection with Mr. Carnegie's gift, calls for buildings to be erected on the site of the Naval Observatory, the land which Washington chose for a national university. Having a grant of the use of government institutions and facilities for post-graduate research, the university is to be subject to requisitions from the government at any time for such scientific investigations and reports at the public cost to the extent of actual expenses incurred, as may be practicable.

The variety and richness of materials in the possession of the United States adaptable for scientific research is astonishing, and is not generally appreciated or known. The Department of Agriculture alone spends about \$4,000,000 a year on strictly scientific work, the Interior and Treasury Departments about \$1,000,000, while a total of over \$8,000,000 is expended annually by the Navy and War Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the Fish Commission, the Botanic Gardens, and the Library of Congress. While the materials of these various departments and bureaus are now available (congressional enactment of 1892) for the purposes of higher education and research, advantage is not generally taken of the opportunity to use them because the facilities for using them have not been provided. The great value of the Carnegie gift lies in the fact that it furnishes the desired link between the student and the vast accumulation of invaluable material.

Law and Railway Combination.

In spite of elaborate protestations and explanations from the officials of the Northern Securities Company, the war on this railway "trust" has been continued. Governor Van Sant of Minnesota is determined to attack the attempted combination in the courts, and at a special conference held at Helena, Montana, the executives and attorney-generals of several northwestern states agreed to support the Minnesota governor. Suits at New York and Minneapolis to enjoin the directors of the Northern Pacific from retiring their stock were defeated by the promoters of the "merger," but Judge Lochren of the federal district court, in dissolving one of these temporary injunctions, took occasion to say that "railroad corporations could not do indirectly what the law prevented them from doing directly, and that any method by which consolidation of two or more competing and parallel lines would be brought about would be illegal, and a writ of injunction would lie to restrain the consummation of the plan."

That the object of the Northern Securities Company is the elimination of competition, will be stoutly denied, and the question is as to the likelihood of placing evidence before the courts sufficient to prove the charge of monopoly and restraint of trade. Under the national anti-trust law even reasonable restraint of interstate commerce is prohibited, and if pooling agreements and traffic associations be illegal, it is not easy to see how the community of ownership and interest plan of combination can be held to be compatible with the anti-trust law.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has meantime instituted an inquiry into the recent railway combinations, pursuant to the law defining its duties and powers. The order issued by it was comprehensive, as may be seen from the following "whereas":

It appears to the commission that certain consolidations and combinations of carriers subject to the act, including the method of association known as the "community of interest" plan, should be made the subject of an investigation, to the end that the commission may be informed as to their formation, proposed purchase, and modes of operation, together with their effects upon the movements of interstate commerce and the rates received therefor, and to the further end that it may be ascertained whether such consolidations, combinations and methods of association are unlawful under the act, or have the effect of violating any of its provisions.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration.

A national conference on industrial conciliation and arbitration has been held in

New York, and the movement auspiciously launched a year ago has been given a new stimulus. During the year the national committee of arbitration demonstrated its usefulness and rendered notable service in settling the unfortunate steel strike. It is

gratifying to know that the cause of industrial peace has not suffered any check in consequence of that conflict. The second conference was even more successful than the first. Capital, labor, and the public, were the three parties respectively represented by eminent and influential men, and the speeches delivered at the sessions were admirable in their spirit and tone. President Schwab of the United States

Steel Corporation, while frankly stating that he was opposed to trade unions as now conducted, because those he had come in contact with were all "trusts" and systematically sought to restrict production and prevent the skilled and superior workmen from reaping the fruits of their superiority, also declared that to unions based on legitimate, conservative and practical principles he had no objection. Senator Hanna created a profound sensation by warm advocacy of unionism, and by the remark that he would rather contribute to the solution of the labor problem than be president.

Senator Hanna has been made chairman of the committee on arbitration, and Mr. Schwab is one of the members. Nearly all named to serve on this body have spoken confidently and enthusiastically of the prospects of conciliation and arbitration in the United States. The committee will investigate concrete problems, tender its good offices to parties involved in strikes or lockouts, and act as a board of arbitration at the request of such parties. Ex-President Cleveland has accepted the appointment as a member of this committee, and several other distinguished men representing the public have agreed to serve as a matter of public duty. If voluntary arbitration can succeed at all, it will certainly have a fair trial under these auspices. The trouble is that when a serious difficulty arises,



DON JOAQUIN WALKER
MARTINEZ,

New Minister from Chile to
the United States.

one or the other of the parties is too prejudiced, or arbitrary, or violent, to resort to impartial arbitration. Then we have the familiar phrase that "there's nothing to arbitrate," or that questions of principle or authority cannot be settled in this way. But in any case the committee can do no little good by inquiring into the causes of a dispute, fix responsibility, and inform the public which side is in the wrong.

Compulsory Arbitration.

A compulsory arbitration law has been enacted in New South Wales, the Australian "state" which has been supposed to have preserved her individualism and to have been least affected by the socialistic spirit. As there are degrees in compulsion, it is not inaccurate to say that the New South Wales arbitration law is more radically compulsory than that of New Zealand, concerning which there is so great a conflict of evidence and of opinion. New Zealand has been called "a country without strikes," but it is not a country without labor controversies, suspensions of employment, and abortive attempts at conciliation. New South Wales is to be, in truth, a country without strikes, lockouts, threats of suspension, and futile efforts at settling industrial controversies by conciliation.

The new law creates but one court — the Court of Arbitration; the powers lodged in this tribunal are extraordinary. Of course, there is nothing to prevent employers and employed adjusting differences amicably, without appeal to this court, but in no other way can disputes of this sort be removed from its jurisdiction. Not only are strikes and lockouts absolutely prohibited, but suspension of industry is also made a misdemeanor punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment. The court's decision is final, it appears, except that it may reopen a dispute at any time and modify its judgment. The court may even determine and impose a minimum wage for labor in any industry. It may give union men preference over non-

union men — something which in the United States has been declared to be unconstitutional when done by a municipality or by a state.

In every way, it is asserted, does the act favor trade unions, and the so-called "free" workmen have scarcely any standing in the Court of Arbitration. The adoption of so radical a law attests the power and influence of organized labor in the leading member of the new federation. A thorough test will thus be furnished of the virtue of compulsory arbitration and enforced industrial peace. Even those who object to state intervention on principle, welcome this important social experiment.

Unsatisfactory Spiritual Conditions.

Spiritual conditions throughout the country at the beginning of the year 1902 are satisfactory to the leaders of hardly one religious body. In most large cities ministers are saying that never before was it so hard to get people aroused and interested in spiritual matters. This condition obtains west and east alike. Something is expected from the financial giving, for spiritual blessings usually follow self-denial, but apart from this expectation the situation contains hardly one hopeful aspect. The winter is well advanced, and no city is aroused by revivals. Ground is being held in most cases, but little new ground is being taken. Presbyterians, Lutherans, Methodists, and Disciples of Christ are in the best condition, taking money, harmony, membership growth, and mission board causes as the basis. Roman



COTTON PALACE AT THE SOUTH CAROLINA INTERSTATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION.

Catholics and Baptists are about holding their own, both with internal distractions; and Congregationalists and Episcopalians seem to have disturbing causes within them

the outcome of which no man can tell. Within them dissatisfaction with existing conditions prevails, there is some lack of harmony, and missionary causes are poorly supported. Charities that are not connected with churches are flourishing as never before. Money by millions is going to education, to literature, to amusements, and the minds of givers large and small seem bent away from church channels. Things will change, doubtless, but it is agreed that this is a fair picture of conditions obtaining at the opening of this calendar year.

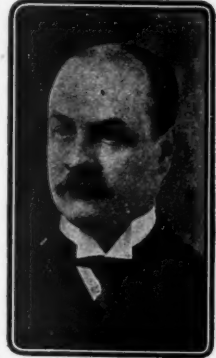
Sunday Saloons.

Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, and other New York leaders who have made strong utterances seeming to favor saloons being open on Sunday afternoons, are tremendously influenced by sentiment about them. Without doubt they are misunderstood by the country at large, and especially by the Christian public. Conditions in New York are quite unlike those obtaining elsewhere, but that these religious leaders have found the remedy for ailments existing in them is declared in all directions to be doubtful. The statements made by Bishop Potter, which attracted so much adverse criticism, were that John B. Gough's teaching that a drunkard was a victim and not a criminal, is vicious; and that political prohibition is a fraud and a failure. The rector of St. George's Church, New York, stated that the National Women's Christian Temperance Union is composed of good women, but that they are doing the devil's work. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford is rector of an East Side parish in that part of New York City where the poor dwell, and where also, in some measure, the vicious dwell. He has the bad habit of imagining that the rest of the world is just like his parish. He has this idea in all essentials, and the recent occasion was not the first time that he has injured the cause he has at heart, and brought upon his head the imprecations of good people who do things differently from the way they are done in St. George's. Governor Odell has, probably better than these ecclesiastics, sounded public opinion, and has recommended no change in the license law of New York. It is stated that no changes are likely to be made.

Finns in America.

It is predicted that not fewer than two million Finns will come to America during

the next decade. All of them are Lutherans, and they come here because of oppression by Russia. No other region so far north is so well tilled as the soil of Finland. There are twelve schools in which agriculture is taught. The best sailors in the Russian navy have long been Finns. When Finland changed its sovereignty in 1808 from Sweden to Russia certain agreements were entered into, among them that Finns were not to be required to enter the Russian army. All the czars up to Nicholas have kept these agreements. He breaks them, and it is asserted is trying to make Lutherans over into Russian Church communicants. Disquiet obtains, and our Northwest and Canada are filling up with these hardy settlers. New Lutheran organizations are forming among them, one of them having up to date about nine thousand communicant members.



NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
The new President of Columbia University.

Rights of Women in Methodism.

Women have won, and hereafter may be elected delegates to the Methodist Quadrennial Conference. This is another of the radical and organic changes which Methodists in the north have recently made. The agitation on the behalf of women delegates began in 1888, and the votes failed for various reasons, among them apathy and the bitter opposition of some male leaders. The increasing activity of women in the church led five annual conferences to elect women. In 1896 six women were elected, two withdrew, but the other four were admitted "with title in dispute." This condition they declined to accept. Again the subject was submitted to the church, but failed for the needed three-fourths vote. In May, 1900, the general conference submitted a new constitution, and in it is a clause under which women may be admitted. The various annual conferences have now been heard from, and it is certain that the required majority has been secured, and more. The constitution being adopted, "women clause" and all, women may be chosen to the next conference, which will sit in 1904.

Two New York Churches.

Historic Broadway Tabernacle, for many years the only important church which Congregationalism had in what used to be New York before Brooklyn was added, has been supplemented by another, the Manhattan, which is quite as great as the Tabernacle, barring the latter's history. The new church, built up from nothing on the West Side, was opened at the beginning of January. To build a church from nothing on Manhattan island is a task the size of which only those who have tried it comprehend. With this change the Tabernacle has itself been sold for \$1,300,000, and for it a new site has been purchased twenty blocks farther north, but still well downtown. The old Tabernacle, which was the scene of the pulpit triumphs of Drs. Thompson and Taylor, was a family church. The new one will be a church for strangers, for students, and will be built expressly for the modern work which the heart of New York demands. It will be within two blocks of what must be the great hotel district of the future, and it will have \$20,000 income from its endowment. There used to be a theory that members would not contribute to endowed churches, but that theory was long ago exploded. With these tremendous changes Congregationalism in New York is far stronger than ever before.



The Quakers.

Quakers who met in Orthodox, Hicksite, and Wilburite branches for the first time

since the first separation of Friends in 1828, and drafted in December some peace resolutions, which they have just forwarded to President Roosevelt, now face the fact that they are losing in numbers not alone in Pennsylvania but in the west. It has long been known that there are more Friends in Ohio than in Pennsylvania, and more in Indiana

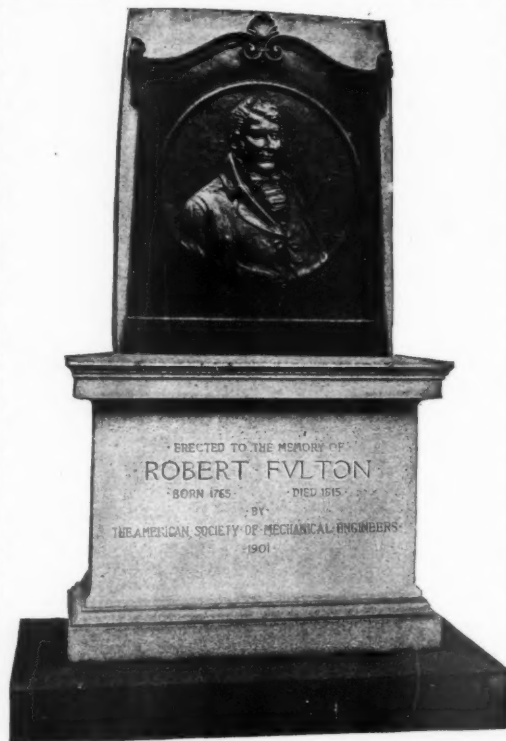
than in Ohio and Pennsylvania combined, but it has, until recently, been true that Friends in the west have been growing in numbers. In Indiana, Iowa, and California they have abandoned the plain dress and speech, and almost all other distinctive features of Quakerism, and, having adopted the methods of other religious bodies, have kept up with the times. Now, however, there is shown a net loss in membership, during 1901, of two hundred and ninety-four. Even in Indiana, long the Quaker stronghold, there was a loss of three hundred and twenty-four, in Kansas one hundred and thirty-three, and

losses in smaller numbers in Philadelphia, New York, Ohio, and Iowa yearly meetings.



Presbyterian Missions.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has just completed seventy years of organized work. It has sent out 2,000 missionaries, and at present 150,000 natives are under their instruction in heathen lands. There are 25,000 pupils in mission schools, and 340,878 patients have been treated by medical missionaries. Strong native churches in all heathen countries have grown out of the work of this board.



MONUMENT TO ROBERT FULTON, INVENTOR OF THE STEAMBOAT.

Recently unveiled in Trinity Churchyard, New York, by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

OUR "DOG IN THE MANGER" POLICY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

BY GEORGE B. WALDRON.



"TRESPASSING forbidden," is the sign put up by Uncle Sam on the vast continent to the south of us. It is three-quarters of a century since President Monroe announced the famous doctrine that bears his name. "The American continents . . . are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European power." That there might be no mistake as to our attitude toward the South American states, the declaration was made that "we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by an European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward us."

Such was the ultimatum pronounced by this nation when yet but a growing infant. And ever since that time we have shown our teeth whenever any European nation has made a move that by any possibility could be construed into a threat at American territory. Indeed, in the Venezuelan boundary matter we even went out of our way to serve notice on John Bull that that question must be settled by arbitration. The lion gracefully yielded after a few angry roars, and so gave fresh approval of our sacred Monroe doctrine.

So far from losing its grip with the passing years, the doctrine seems to be settling into the absoluteness of fate. A hint at German empire in Brazil, a French flag raised in the wilds of Patagonia, would be enough to rouse our fury to the white heat, while every crossroads orator would call upon his fellow citizens to arm and drive out the invader. "America is our property," we proclaim to the nations, and so far, be it said, the world has been content to let us alone in our claims.

But such forbearance can scarcely last forever. Europe is being driven by the law of self-preservation to seek fresh fields for her too numerous population. Stimulated by the successes of England, the lust of empire has seized upon other great European nations. Seventy-five years ago they cared little for our claims of exclusiveness. The world was large then, and the opportunities boundless. Today, however, the conditions

are very different. Asia is largely under the paws of the lion and the bear. What is left is strenuously declared by England, Japan, and America to be an open field for the world, which means for ourselves. The lines of partition have been drawn with nicety in Africa until scarcely a square mile remains without the fold. North America is controlled by John Bull and Brother

Jonathan. France might establish an emperor in Mexico thirty-five years ago; she would not dream of attempting it today, and could scarcely hope to accomplish it even should Uncle Sam fold his arms and look on.

There remains only South America as a temptation to old-world desires. And a precious morsel it is. Few even in our own country realize the enormous possibilities of the continent to the south of us. Here is an empire of 7,675,000 square miles, larger even than its twin northern continent. And its chief extent is not in the cold and

barren arctics, as is much of our own, but in the riches and warmth of the tropics. Brazil alone has 3,200,000 square miles of area; exceeding our own United States, exclusive of Alaska and other outlying possessions. Chile measures as far from its northern to its southern extremity as New York is from San Francisco. Argentina, the second largest empire of the continent, and doubtless the most prosperous, has an area forty per cent larger than our own territory east of the Mississippi, and its lands are said to be equally fertile. The little country of Venezuela, whose internal squabbles are so much in evidence, is vast enough to have carved out twelve commonwealths the size of our own Empire State.

With all this extent of territory the people of South America have scarcely begun to cope. The entire continent does not have 40,000,000 population, against 100,000,000 in the northern continent. This is an average of only five persons to the square mile, against twenty-five in the United States, seventeen in Mexico, and eighteen in Central America. The most densely populated country in South America is Peru, with twelve persons to the square mile. Brazil and Ecuador each average eleven, while Argentina has only three.



In one respect our southern neighbors seem to be thoroughly up to date. Their public debt, not counting the millions upon millions they have repudiated, amounts to \$1,340,000,000, or about thirty-five dollars per capita. Our own nation manages to get along on a debt of less than fifteen dollars per head. Uruguay has run up a debt of \$148 per capita, and Argentina \$129. It is not surprising, therefore, that the annual interest charges of the South American continent reach \$62,000,000, which is more than a quarter of the entire \$242,000,000 of their yearly revenue. That the debt and interest charges are not larger is only because the money-lenders of Europe have refused to extend their credit. Uruguay now has an average of \$1,725 debt to each square mile of territory, and more than a third of her revenues is consumed in paying interest.

The crucial question in these days is the commercial one. What kind of a market is South America for foreign goods, and what has she to sell? Her total trade—export and import—amounts now in round numbers to \$900,000,000 a year; about twenty-three dollars per capita. Argentina, however, trades to the extent of seventy-four dollars, and Uruguay sixty-six dollars per head, which is much in excess of our own thirty dollars. Considering the undeveloped condition of the southern continent, this trade is very creditable and makes her a valuable factor in the world's commerce.

When we consider the relation of the United States to this trade the showing is far from satisfactory. Here are the figures for four periods during the last thirty years:

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.		WITH THE UNITED STATES.	
	TOTAL. Millions of Dollars.		Millions of Dollars.	Per cent. of total.
1870	207.3		18.2	8.8
1887	364.8		30.7	8.4
1897	308.8		33.8	11.0
1900	370.0		38.9	10.5

YEAR.	EXPORTS.		WITH THE UNITED STATES.	
	TOTAL. Millions of Dollars.		Millions of Dollars.	Per cent. of total.
1870	229.0		43.0	18.8
1887	373.7		79.8	21.4
1897	366.1		107.4	29.3
1900	525.6		93.7	17.8

The United States is a close neighbor to South America, yet we furnish but a ninth of her imports, while we take from a sixth to a quarter of her exports. How this country has fared in South American trade is shown by the accompanying table of our exports and imports with that country, and

the percentage they are of our own total trade with all countries.

OUR COMMERCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Year ended June 30:	IMPORTS. Millions of Dollars.	EXPORTS. Millions of Dollars.	PER CENT OF OUR OWN TRADE.	
			Imports.	Exports.
1821* . . .	1.55	2.21	2.8	4.0
1831* . . .	5.11	4.48	5.3	6.2
1841* . . .	11.73	6.38	9.1	5.7
1851 . . .	20.42	10.59	9.7	5.6
1861 . . .	31.08	13.82	10.8	6.3
1871 . . .	54.08	17.22	10.4	3.9
1881 . . .	80.63	25.98	12.5	2.9
1890 . . .	90.00	38.75	11.4	4.5
1891 . . .	118.74	33.71	14.1	3.8
1892 . . .	150.73	33.15	18.2	3.2
1893 . . .	102.21	32.64	11.8	3.9
1894 . . .	100.15	33.21	15.3	3.7
1895 . . .	112.17	33.62	15.3	4.2
1896 . . .	108.83	36.30	14.0	4.1
1897 . . .	107.39	33.77	14.0	3.2
1898 . . .	92.09	33.82	15.0	2.8
1899 . . .	86.58	35.66	12.4	2.9
1900 . . .	93.67	38.95	11.0	2.8
1901 . . .	110.33	44.57	12.2	3.0

* Year ended September 30.

It is about forty years since our exports to South America exceeded six per cent of our total goods sent out. Today the percentage is only three. Yet of all our imports our southern neighbor supplies twelve per cent, and in 1892, the most favored year under reciprocity, we took from those countries eighteen per cent of all we imported.

As to the balance of trade between South America and the United States, it has been against us every year since 1828. It has averaged \$70,000,000 a year for the past ten years, and in 1892 reached \$117,600,000. The present balance against us is \$65,800,000. This adverse balance is all the more striking in view of the fact that South America is in need of the very articles that we can supply most easily and cheaply, such as manufactures of iron and steel and cotton goods. We undersell Europe in these articles in her home markets, but she puts in a return blow by driving us out of rich markets in our own hemisphere.

This curious condition is largely due to the triangle of trade pursued by the European steamers between their home ports and the two Americas. Their vessels leave Liverpool, Hamburg, and other European ports laden with manufactures for South America. There cargoes of coffee, rubber, hides, and wool are taken on for New York and our other ports, and the vessels go home with American goods for European consumption. So poor is the connection from New York to Atlantic ports of South America that Brazilian

merchants have found it actually cheaper to get our flour by way of Hamburg, though the journey is some three thousand miles longer.

Then, too, our advantage over European ports in nearness to South American markets is more fancied than real, particularly for those ports south of Pernambuco, the extreme east of the continent. Steamers from Plymouth, England, must sail only 171 miles farther than those from New York in reaching Rio de Janeiro and other points south, while the distance from ports of southern Europe is actually less than from New York.

The result of all these conditions is that Europe has a much better hold upon these markets than have we. Brazil, for example, has more than a third of the entire trade of South America, Germany's exports are about equal to our own, France supplies a third more, while England sells more than twice as much as we. When it comes to the other side of the bargain there is a different story. We take nearly as much of the products of Brazil as do our three competitors combined.

So, too, with Argentina, whose commerce is nearly equal to that of Brazil. Germany, France, and Italy each supply more goods

than we, while Great Britain's share is three to four times as large as ours. Similar facts are true of Chile, Peru, and Uruguay. These five nations furnish six-sevenths of the

entire trade of the continent. Only a seventh of this trade is ours. Conditions are a little better on the north coast of South America, since we supply twenty-five per cent of the imports of British Guiana, and seventeen per cent of those of Dutch Guiana. Yet our share of the imports of French Guiana is less than six per cent. Our proportion of Colombia's imports is twenty-five per cent, and we supply twenty-nine per cent of imports of Venezuela.

It is interesting to note the effect that the cutting of the isthmus is likely

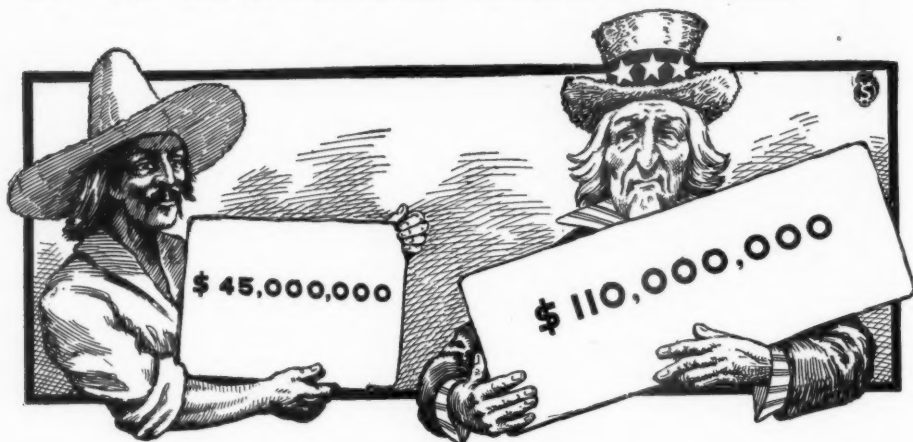
to have upon the relations between this country and the Pacific states of South America. With the joining of the two oceans the farthermost ports on the western shores of our neighbor continent will be as near us as are those of Brazil south of Pernambuco. The ports of Peru, Ecuador, and western Colombia will be at our very doors. The accompanying table shows the population, area, and trade of the four Pacific states of South America, of Colombia, which borders on both oceans, and of the Atlantic states.



MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF STATES, PRINCIPAL CITIES, DENSITY OF POPULATION, AND STEAMER ROUTES.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TRADE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

STATES.	AREA.	POPULATION.		TRADE PER CAPITA.		PER CENT BY UNITED STATES.	
	Thousands of sq. m.	Total millions.	Per sq. m.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Four Pacific states	1,673.2	11.0	6.58	\$5.84	\$8.19	9.7	11.9
Colombia	505.0	4.0	7.92	2.67	4.62	25.3	23.3
Atlantic states	5,496.8	22.8	4.15	12.93	18.29	10.2	18.8
Continent	7,675.0	37.8	4.93	\$9.78	\$14.17	10.5	17.8



AN UNEQUAL BARGAIN:

South America supplied the United States with \$110,000,000 worth of goods last year, and took only \$45,000,000 worth of goods.

These four Pacific states thus have a half more population in proportion to their area than the Atlantic states, yet their imports and exports per capita are but \$14.03, as compared with \$31.12 in the Atlantic countries, or less than half as large. Of the imports we supply 9.7 per cent to the Pacific states, against 10.2 to the Atlantic, and our share in Colombia's imports is 25.3 per cent. Of the Pacific exports we take 11.9 per cent, against 18.8 from the Atlantic countries, and 23.3 per cent from Colombia.

To reach these Pacific ports at present we must trans-ship at Panama, or send goods across our own country to some Pacific port, thence to be carried by steamer, or the vessels must double the Horn. The result is that, though New York in a direct line is four thousand miles nearer Chilean ports than Europe, it has no advantages of distance by the all-water route. Should we do no better than we are now doing with Colombia and Venezuela, the opening of the canal should multiply fourfold our trade with these Pacific countries.

But the canal must have another and more important effect. The Spanish war carried our territories down to Cuba and Porto Rico, the canal will take us to the center of the hemisphere. Once let our interests be established there and a new horizon will open. If we could not endure forever the open sore of Cuba, how shall we permit these nations of Central and South America to be perpetually in revolution and at one another's throats? American capital is going into these countries more and more every year,

thereby multiplying the possibilities of injuries to our people. If we can declare to Cuba, "You must establish a stable government," we will not hesitate to say the same to Nicaragua or Colombia, states that have our canal and our railroad. And with our war vessels and soldiers at hand to enforce our demands there will be no question as to obedience. If we can interfere between England and Venezuela on a matter of boundaries, we will not hold back when Venezuela revolutionists threaten the property of our citizens. Whether our people like the idea or not, the march of events is driving this nation into the position of hold-



SOUTH AMERICA'S ENORMOUS DEBT.

\$35 per capita against \$15 per capita in United States.

ing a police club over our South American neighbors. If we will take our place among

the world powers we must accept our share of the responsibilities.

Not that South America herself is particularly desirous of our interference. These turbulent republics love the Monroe doctrine so long as it grants them the liberty to carry out their schemes unrestrained. But let Uncle Sam once interfere with their quarrels, and see what a howl they will send up.

We need have small apprehension for the southern end of the South American continent. Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chile seem abundantly able to care for themselves, and their governments are stable enough to give them enormous prosperity and promise for the future. But we must resign ourselves to the idea that they are to be Latin, rather than Anglo-Saxon states. Argentina is receiving above 100,000 immigrants a year, and over ninety per cent are from Italy, Spain, and France. With a territory two-thirds the size of our own and equally rich in vegetable and mineral possibilities, this state today has fewer than 9,000,000 people, where 100,000,000 might easily find sustenance. We may prove to them our friendship, exchange with them our goods, but apparently there will be no need to interfere in the working out of their destinies.

Brazil, with its large Indian population, presents more of a problem. Here is an empire as large as our own, fertile beyond understanding. Her population could be multiplied by five and still not equal ours. She supplies sixty per cent of the world's coffee and most of its rubber, while sugar, tobacco, and cotton are raised in large quantities. Brazil is only at the beginning of her development.

Small wonder, therefore, that the German is looking in that direction with longing eyes. Germany began her colonization policy so late that the best parts of the earth were already preëmpted. It is an open secret that she had negotiations under way with Spain to buy the Philippines when the plum fell into the American basket. Germany would like a good slice of China, did not the Anglo-American-Japanese alliance stand in the way. The German colonists are among the best in the world. None know their value better than ourselves. In recent years they have been turning toward South America and hundreds of thousands of them have settled in Brazil.

But the sting to them lies in the fact that they must leave behind them the flag of the Fatherland. Why not a new Germany in Brazil? The idea looks plausible that we

Americans are watching every movement as a cat would a mouse. We note the enormous increase of Germany's navy, we eagerly scan her world policy. Official denials of fell designs upon American territory count for little in the light of the degeneracy of diplomatic ethics. What are a few lies more or less among friends?

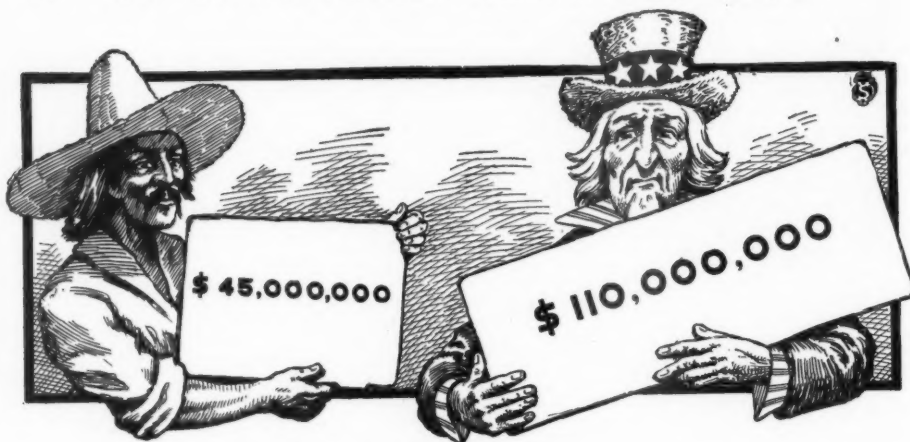
There can be small question as to what Germany would do in Brazil were it not for one thing—the Monroe doctrine. Not that the doctrine itself is a sacred institution in German eyes, but there is a nation behind the doctrine with whom there must be reck-



IMPORTS OF BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA, COMPRISING TWO-THIRDS OF THE IMPORTS OF THE CONTINENT.

oning, and for this Germany is not prepared, nor, perhaps, is she even preparing. A much easier method will be for the Germans to control the country through men and money. More than \$150,000,000 of German capital is estimated to be already invested in Brazil, and commitments are growing rapidly.

Suppose the time were to come when the state of Brazil, controlled by German citizens, were to ask an alliance with the Fatherland. Would the Monroe doctrine compel us to forbid the bans? Would we consider the idea worth fighting for? Frankly, what harm could a German Brazil do us? It would scarcely hurt our trade, for Brazil needs our markets more than we do hers. Would it



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We need have small apprehension for the southern end of the South American continent. Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chile seem abundantly able to care for themselves, and their governments are stable enough to give them enormous prosperity and promise for the future. But we must resign ourselves to the idea that they are to be Latin, rather than Anglo-Saxon states. Argentina is receiving above 100,000 immigrants a year, and over ninety per cent are from Italy, Spain, and France. With a territory two-thirds the size of our own and equally rich in vegetable and mineral possibilities, this state today has fewer than 9,000,000 people, where 100,000,000 might easily find sustenance. We may prove to them our friendship, exchange with them our goods, but apparently there will be no need to interfere in the working out of their destinies.

Brazil, with its large Indian population, presents more of a problem. Here is an empire as large as our own, fertile beyond understanding. Her population could be multiplied by five and still not equal ours. She supplies sixty per cent of the world's coffee and most of its rubber, while sugar, tobacco, and cotton are raised in large quantities. Brazil is only at the beginning of her development.

Small wonder, therefore, that the German is looking in that direction with longing eyes. Germany began her colonization policy so late that the best parts of the earth were already preëmpted. It is an open secret that she had negotiations under way with Spain to buy the Philippines when the plum fell into the American basket. Germany would like a good slice of China, did not the Anglo-American-Japanese alliance stand in the way. The German colonists are among the best in the world. None know their value better than ourselves. In recent years they have been turning toward South America and hundreds of thousands of them have settled in Brazil.

But the sting to them lies in the fact that they must leave behind them the flag of the Fatherland. Why not a new Germany in Brazil? The idea looks so plausible that we

Americans are watching every movement as a cat would a mouse. We note the enormous increase of Germany's navy, we eagerly scan her world policy. Official denials of fell designs upon American territory count for little in the light of the degeneracy of diplomatic ethics. What are a few lies more or less among friends?

There can be small question as to what Germany would do in Brazil were it not for one thing—the Monroe doctrine. Not that the doctrine itself is a sacred institution in German eyes, but there is a nation behind the doctrine with whom there must be reck-



IMPORTS OF BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA, COMPRISING TWO-THIRDS OF THE IMPORTS OF THE CONTINENT.

oning, and for this Germany is not prepared, nor, perhaps, is she even preparing. A much easier method will be for the Germans to control the country through men and money. More than \$150,000,000 of German capital is estimated to be already invested in Brazil, and commitments are growing rapidly.

Suppose the time were to come when the state of Brazil, controlled by German citizens, were to ask an alliance with the Fatherland. Would the Monroe doctrine compel us to forbid the bans? Would we consider the idea worth fighting for? Frankly, what harm could a German Brazil do us? It would scarcely hurt our trade, for Brazil needs our markets more than we do hers. Would it



NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO SPANNED BY CHILE.

endanger our military power? Many think not, since it would plant on this hemisphere another European hostage for peace. Questions such as these are likely to be faced in the next few years.

America herself has lately done some things to weaken the Monroe doctrine in the eyes of the world. If we insist that Europe keep off this hemisphere, why do we interfere with Europe's preserves? Not content with retaining our grip on the Philippines, we plant ourselves beside England and Japan for an undivided China. Such attitudes may be for the progress of the world, but they do not strengthen the Monroe doctrine.

If we are going to stand sponsor for South America before Europe we must also accept the consequences. It is not enough for us to insist that these republics be permitted to fight out their differences. Here is a continent needed by Europe for her surplus population, and she has the right to demand a stable government for her children. If we say to Europe, "Hands off," Europe may justly retaliate with, "Hands on, then, and make South America safe and prosperous." Such is the price we must pay for entering the arena of world politics. We may as well accept the fact gracefully as have it forced upon us by the logic of events.

ARNOLD'S HOME.

BY GEORGE NEWELL LOVEJOY.

In 1778, Benedict Arnold was in command of the American army in Philadelphia. He resided in a fine mansion (still standing), situated on the banks of the Schuylkill, now in Fairmount Park. The house was erected in 1761, and was owned by John MacPherson. Arnold married the beautiful daughter of Judge Shippen, of Philadelphia. In 1779 the mansion and grounds became the property of Arnold by conveyance from Mr. MacPherson. Subsequently, after Arnold's treason, the property was confiscated by the government.

More than a hundred years ago,
Here, in this mansion, stately still,
Dwelt one of proud and envious will,
In whom a trust was placed, yet lo!
Who that same mighty trust betrayed.
A lonely spot, this mansion old,
These grounds, where once with steps so
bold

He paced in leisure hours, and laid
His plans for future glory, and,
Yes, little dreaming what the years
Would bring to him in woe and tears,
His name a scorn in every land.

Hard by, the Schuylkill's waters lave
The beauteous shore where, oft, he stood
With beating heart, and mused. Ah!
would

That he had but been strong to save
Himself when tempted; strong, indeed;
Aye, strong as Excellence is strong!
But, no; like one of old, whose wrong
Will ever live, he would not heed
The voice of Conscience, and he fell!
The whole world knows the story well;
While, round this place, part of his fame,
The soft air murmur Arnold's name.



FIG. 1. MALE CHICKADEE PERCHED ON STUMP ABOVE HIS NEST.

CHICK-A-DEE-DEE!

BY FRANCIS H. HERRICK.

(Professor of Biology, Western Reserve University.)



T was midwinter in New Hampshire, and a February snow-storm was in full blast. The sturdy pines were drooping under their growing burdens, and the thud of great masses of falling snow could be heard as branch after branch dropped its load and sprang back for another armful. Apart from such sounds the prevailing silence was broken only by the merry voice of the chickadee or black-capped tit.

You may thread the woods any cold winter's day and hear no other sound but the soft tinkling notes of the chickadee. He is

never idle, and seems to enjoy existence, whatever the state of the weather. The pursuit of food is always ample employment. Continually hopping about, he turns this way and that, pecking at the bark of a birch twig and disturbing some unconscious grub, or devouring its almost microscopic eggs. He hangs indifferently with head down, and looks around with a confident air as he gleans branch after branch, flitting from tree to tree.

With his keen eye he searches the bark while his sharp bill probes into the wood below. Who can estimate the number of



FIG. 2. TWO ABORTIVE ATTEMPTS AT NEST-DRILLING. In the lower hole the "shaft" was carried down four inches when a knot was encountered.



FIG. 3. SECTIONAL VIEW OF UNCOMPLETED HOLES SHOWN IN FIG. 2.

minute beings his little spear and hammer destroy daily? The colors of the tit—black, white, and gray—are in keeping with its winter surroundings. They wear well at all seasons, and as a means of protection are of undoubted value.

The chickadees may be counted on for any season, and are continually roving about the country—wrens, nuthatches, and creepers sometimes following in their path. One day in November a series of fine metallic voices drew my attention to a run in the woods, where in the midst of a growth of young birches was a cool, bubbling spring. A number of tits, whose notes were heard, had come hither to bathe, for the spring was of the right size and depth for such little fellows. Now one would dash in and, shaking the water through its plumage, dart out again to a birch twig near by where he plumed and dried his feathers, and, to all appearances, covered them with a fresh layer of oil.

In winter one often sees delicate cuneiform characters stamped on the impressionable snow, beneath the bleached weeds of the fields and roadside. Their interpretation is easily made. The tit and the snowbird made

these marks in their morning rounds to the seed granaries of nature. The stiff, coarse stalks of the primrose, the black-striped stems of the pigweed, and a host of other weeds and herbs project above the snows of winter, and retain their seeds long after the death of the plant. If you break off a sprig of the pigweed at this season and pulverize it in the hand, it will soon become evident what these birds are after. This concentrated food, in the form of minute brown pellets no larger than grains of fine powder, is cached beneath or above the snow in almost inexhaustible supplies.

The roving bands of tits divide in the spring, and settle down to housekeeping, building their nests with much care and taste. These are usually placed in a hole or cavity of some kind, or are excavated by the birds themselves with great pains and labor in decayed stumps or branches of trees.

The flickers, which also excavate their nesting-holes in trees, are not careful to remove the marks of their toil, and their nests are often betrayed by the telltale chips on the ground below. Not so with the tits; both birds work at the tunnel and shaft. One will stand beside the uncompleted hole

ready to relieve the other. When the worker inside flies out with a chip, which is sometimes carried fifty feet before it is dropped, the other enters and in a moment brings out another chip. By thus working together the hole is dug in a comparatively short time.

The one opening of the tunnel is circular, and is as clean cut as if drilled with an auger. It varies from one and a quarter to one and three-eighths inches in diameter. A nest of the last season, which was later

occupied by a pair of wrens, had these dimensions: depth from upper margin of entrance, eight and three-quarters inches; greatest diameter (front to back), three and three-eighths inches; diameter of entrance, one and a quarter inches. The section of the apple tree illustrated in the photographs shows two abortive attempts of the chickadees at nest-building. The outer sap wood was dry and very hard, which seems to have discouraged excavations at the upper hole. In the second attempt,

made at a point a few inches below, the hard sap wood was successfully pierced, and a gourd-shaped cavity was carried down several inches into the softer heart of the tree. When more than half finished, operations were again suspended upon encountering a tough and impassable knot.

I once found a chickadee's nest placed in the hollow prong of a stump, which formed part of a scraggy fence of a type no longer in fashion. A black head and a pair of glistening eyes were all you could distinguish from the opening. Many birds quit their nests on the slightest provocation, but this tit was not to be routed so easily from her dwelling. She pecked angrily when poked with a straw, and you had to rap loud and long to bring her to the door. The nest proper was composed of moss and other soft material and at this time — the 26th of May

— contained seven small speckled eggs nearly ready to hatch.

For two summers past I have looked for the nest-holes of the chickadee only to be disappointed, so that when two nests were found during the present season, I endeavored to make the most of my opportunities. On June 10, a promising looking hole was noticed in a maple stub beside a country road. A hurried rap was at once answered by a chickadee whose appearance and

behavior furnished circumstantial evidence of a most welcome kind.

On the following day this rotten trunk was sawed off, moved twenty feet to the adjoining field, and securely mounted behind a stone wall, in good light and out of view from the road. Meantime some boys, with the mania for egg-collecting, had broken into this nest, but, finding only young birds, had thoughtfully patched up the breach.

My tent was pitched before the stump at 1:35 P.

M. on June 12, and the observer with his camera was comfortably concealed within it, awaiting the return of the tits. A lively chickadee chorus followed, both birds flitting nervously about the tent. In seven minutes the mother brought in a wasp, and was photographed as she approached the nest-hole. She was naturally frightened at the sound of the photographic shutter which was only twenty-eight inches away, but in three minutes was back, entered the nest, fed and inspected her brood, and flew off again. The victory was quickly won. Henceforth the observer could watch the behavior of these birds from his own chosen vantage ground. They would come and go before his eyes, within reach of his hand, and in uninterrupted sunlight. Photographs could be made without limit to illustrate the varied actions and moods of the birds themselves.



FIG. 4. BRINGING A WHITE MOTH TO THE NEST.



FIG. 5. CHICKADEE WITH INSECT LARVA DESTINED FOR THE YOUNG.



FIG. 6. THE FOOD IS PLACED DEEP DOWN IN THE THROAT.

Now that the reader understands the method which the author employs, little need be said about the use of the tent. We will only add, as the result of later experience, the suggestion that any nest thus moved from its original position should be protected from cats and other enemies by a fence or screen of wire netting, three or four feet in height and firmly fixed to the ground. When a sky background is not available, as was the case at this nest, excepting only when the birds perched on the top of the stump, a white screen may be placed at the back. If the nest is in a cavity which is reached by a definite opening, the whole stump may be mounted on a pivot, and turned so as to give profile pictures of the birds as they come and go.

The next victim was a white grub whose slumbers under the bark had been rudely disturbed; then the male appeared with a yellow wireworm. The approaching birds usually gave their *phe-phay, dee-de, or phoe-be* notes. The lively *chick-a-dee-dee!* seems to betoken more than ordinary interest or ex-

citement. They often came and went without a sound. If cautious, they would alight on the apex of the stump and deliberately hop down to the entrance; when more assured they flew straight for the hole, and either caught on the bark and paused a moment before entering, or bolted straight in. Sometimes the tail of the bird would project from the entrance for nearly a minute while it fed, inspected, and carefully cleaned its brood. While the birds were searching for insects close to the tent, I often heard a *chick-a-dee-dee*, or the responsive *phoe! phoe!* which always sounded as if the birds were at a distance when they were really close by. Both birds were often on the stump at the same time. The moment one of them flew up and touched the bark, the heart of the old dead tree seemed instinct with life, and a chorus of fine hissing sounds issued from the young, suggesting the seething of a kettle over a good fire.

On the first day I watched the birds three hours and two minutes. Their six young were fed on an average of once in eight min-



FIG. 7. SHE TAKES A BACKWARD GLANCE.



FIG. 8. SHE REMAINS TO INSPECT THE YOUNG, WHO STRUGGLE TO REACH THE OPENING, AND SHOW THEIR YELLOW "TARGETS," AS THEY ASK FOR MORE.

utes, and almost wholly by the female. The nest was cleaned seven times, probably in nearly every instance by the female also. The male was far more timid, and would come and go repeatedly before actually entering the nest. He would sometimes stand aloft with a flesh-colored grub in his bill calling *phoe phoe!* his bead-like eyes glistening in the sun, while the wind ruffled his black and white dress: the female would feed her young, clean the nest, and go off for more insects, while he was left standing there. Then a puff of wind would frighten him off, but he was soon back with the same flesh-colored grub. When he had carried an insect back and forth for five or six minutes, and had failed to deliver it, he would usually eat it himself, probably not without a certain degree of satisfaction, and go in search for more.

The second series of observations was begun five days later, June 17, at nine o'clock, and lasted altogether five hours and twenty-

one minutes. During this interval the young were fed one hundred times, or on the average once in three minutes and twelve seconds. One of the old birds was on the stump in three minutes after closing the tent, and the young were fed eight times before I could get the camera adjusted. They would alight on the tent, and fly to an opening as if to find a way inside. A few minutes later another bird, a robin as it appeared, for only its shadow could be seen, alighted on the tent roof, surveyed the field and departed. I mention these little details to show how perfect a blind the green tent is, and how quickly wild birds become accustomed to its presence.

The male would at this time come to the stump and sit perched aloft for five minutes at a time, blinking in the sun, and surveying every part of his surroundings, as if too indifferent even to capture an insect.

The young, which form a compact wad in the bottom of the nest, often sit with heads



FIG. 9. THE NEST MUST BE SCRUPULOUSLY CLEANED.



FIG. 10. THE EXCRETA IN THE FORM OF TENACIOUS SACS ARE TAKEN IN THE BILL AND REMOVED.

upturned and resting against its wooden walls; but at every approach of an old bird they become restless, crowding, stretching their necks through the open window and displaying their orange-yellow throats, spread wings, preen feathers, erect crests, and raise in chorus their fine insectine voices.

I will now add a short extract from my diary as a specimen of the nesting scenes.

July 17, 1901, second day at nest.

2:01 P. M.—A whistled *phé-phay!* and sharp *chick!* announce an approaching bird, in this case the female, which bolts straight into the hole. Quite as often her presence is announced only by the flutter of wings.

2:05.—The male is perched atop with mouth full of small insects. He calls *phée, phée, phée! phé-phay!* then drops down; catches on the bark below the hole with his fish-hook claws, and after clinging there a moment is off, too timid to enter. In another moment he is back to his perch with insects still in mouth. Now as the female approached and sounded her call note, the male with half-spread, drooping wings began to quiver and shake very much as the nestlings do when their parents bring them food. The nearer the female approached the deeper became his emotion, until he shook as if in an ague fit and so violently you could

hear his little quills rattle. He finally went off, while his mate delivered a daddy-long-legs.

2:10.—The male returned with food. Later the young were fed twice in rapid succession, and meantime the little female alighted on the drop-board of the camera at the window, with a green larva in bill, as if determined to enter the tent. I then focused the lens on the male, which was perched above, and made a number of pictures of him, one of which is here shown. The male now went regularly to the top of the stump, with prey in bill, and there awaited his mate. As she approached he would utter a subdued *dee! dee! or chick-a-dee!* and go through the shaking performance which has just been described. She usually led the way to the nest, followed by her more timid mate.

Others have described this quivering of the adult nesting bird, but I had never before seen such actions in any of our common species whose habits had been studied at close range. It has probably nothing to do with the behavior of the nestlings, but is of the same emotional character as certain actions which may be witnessed in the early period of mating or courtship.

On the third day of observation the young were fed in one minute after the tent was up, a large white moth having fallen as prey

The common experience was again repeated at this nest. New objects and changed conditions inspire fear, but the new objects of today become the commonplaces of tomorrow. The old position of the nest had in this case been forgotten, and the tent was no more an object of suspicion.

The sanitation of the nest is insured by the method common to passerine birds. At each feeding the parent inspects the nest, taking the excreta, in the form of white, tenacious sacs, directly from the body of each young bird, and carrying them off in the bill. It is possible that the sacs are sometimes eaten by the old birds, although this seldom if ever occurred at this nest.

Whenever a tough object fails to go down, and is passed from one mouth to another in vain, the chickadee, like many other birds under these trying conditions, will utter a peculiar note, somewhat like *ep! ep!* which stimulates the young to renewed efforts.

At this time the young began to crawl up the wooden walls of their cavern to its open window, which would soon tempt them into the bright sunshine and fresh air outside. If fatigued they drop down to the nest and renew the experiment. When about to fly they closely resemble their parents, and can *dee! dee!* or *chick-a-dee-dee!* perfectly.

As late as July 17 I found another nest with young not over a week old, in a poplar stump — the remains of what was once a shade tree in the front yard of an abandoned New Hampshire farmhouse. The grass in the door-



FIG. 11. THE YOUNG SIT WITH HEADS UPTURNED, THEIR BILLS RESTING AGAINST THE WOODEN WALLS.

yard was ready for the scythe, and reached nearly to the opening of the nest, which was originally occupied by downy woodpeckers. Some one had cut an opening at one side so that there was an east and a west entrance.

Since there was no need of moving this nesting stump, the tent was pitched beside it on the morning of July 22. The young were fed six times or more in rapid succession before I could set up the camera, and it was soon evident that my birds were

already tame, though in the wild state. Every good observer of animals knows that all are not wild in an equal degree, and that among the members of the same species some may be very tame. This is eminently true of birds, whose individuality is brought into sharp relief by this method of study, in which their sense of fear is tested at every step. Both birds came to the nest and always followed a well defined



FIG. 12. WHEN READY TO FLY THE YOUNG RESEMBLE THEIR PARENTS, AND CAN CHICK-A-DEE PERFECTLY.

route. You would hear their *tst! tst! dee! dee!* or *phe-phay!* from a poplar tree on the left, when one could be seen with a long brown or green caterpillar. It then flew straight to the stump, caught hold with its claws; hesitated, entered on the west side, and in a moment issued from the east door. These birds never came without food, and would often remain inside two minutes. Sometimes the bird would stand at the exit as if for a rest, gape, and deliberately survey the field before leaving. After a short time the female would bolt straight into the hole.

I now discarded the tent, and after erecting a white screen at the back of the nest, put the camera in order and sat down beside the stump. The birds came promptly, and I could now not only watch their behavior at arm's length, but also witness the capture of prey about the nest. I saw the male pull a long grub from beneath the bark of a poplar, hammer it into a pulp against a limb, and then gulp it down. Both birds would forage together, often hanging with head

down according to their habit, and probing the bark. When the male approached, the female immediately began to shake, and stood with drooping wings, all aquiver. I saw both birds go through these actions repeatedly, as at the first nest described.

When one of the tits was resting at the exit, a bee entered on the left, and its loud resonant humming could be plainly heard. The bird was all attention, and in an instant darted around on the outside and made straight for the bee, which barely escaped. This shows that very definite associations with the sounds of these insects had already been formed.

I would often drive the female repeatedly from the stump until she was in a favorable position to be photographed, and when she had entered the nest I would sometimes cover both openings with my hands. In such cases the bird never fluttered about or struggled to escape, but sat still until released, when it went off quietly, and in a moment was back again.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

BY WILLIAM MACLEOD RAINE.



EQUAL suffrage in Colorado cannot fairly be judged by facts accomplished; still less by the immoderate claims that have been made for it. It has not regenerated society nor abolished political corruption. It has not even prevented bloodshed at the polls and made the election of bad men impossible. The time-serving politician and the ward-heeler have not become ineligible for public preferment, nor has there been in any way a tremendous influence for good brought to bear upon the electorate. As a short cut to the millennium woman suffrage may be counted out as a failure, for even upon moral questions the line of political cleavage in the woman vote is as decided as among men. In point of fact the ship of state appears to sail on in much the same way as before. To the surprise of most people the extension of the suffrage proved an incident rather than an epoch.

But the advocates of equal suffrage have a right to demand a patient and more than fitful trial. It may be justly claimed that if men have not been able to weed out the evils of our political life in thousands of years women should not be expected to do so in a decade. Moral values are not easily estimated, and centuries rather than years are the measure of an advance in the social life.

When Colorado was admitted as a state there was a provision in the constitution giving power to the general assembly to extend the suffrage to women, such action to take effect only when approved by a majority of voters at a general election. There was at that time considerable agitation of the question, and at the general election the vote was more than two to one against the equal suffragists. From that time until the legislature met in 1893 there had been practically no discussion of an extension of the suffrage, but in the populist wave which was then sweeping through the west, one of the features of the radical program was equal suffrage on the broad general ground of justice.

The bill passed the legislature practically by default, for the reason that the lawmakers desired to shift the responsibility to the people. Politicians were afraid to vote against an extension lest their vote might later prove a boomerang. At the general election various things tended to help the measure besides its own specific merits. Many were indifferent, and did not vote at all; others voted for it out of gallantry. Political conditions were much unsettled, and many regarded it simply as a part of the propaganda which was to bring the millennium. The conditions which made Waite

governor of Colorado were largely responsible for the extension of the suffrage to women.

At the next general election the wave of populism was already beginning to recede. Governor Waite was a candidate for reëlection and the cry of his opponents was, "Let us redeem the state." The election was hotly contested, and there was a very full registration. At that time forty-seven per cent of the entire registered vote of the state was cast by women. During that campaign and subsequently thereto, many women of high character, social standing, and intelligence took an active part in politics. Generally speaking, however, then as now, the women adopted without much investigation the political principles advocated by their husbands or fathers. Practical politics did not interest them. Attendance at primaries and caucuses was an onerous burden they did not attempt to shoulder. In this respect they were scarcely more negligent than the male voter.

Politicians have nothing to say today in public regarding woman suffrage. They consider it as an accomplished and immutable fact, not to be openly and frankly discussed for fear of alienating votes. In private they are usually opposed to it, because it makes the vote more cumbersome, the purchasable element larger, and the cost of an election greater. It is the testimony of political bosses that the woman vote is more of an uncertain quantity than that of the men, that it is more largely controlled by the emotions, and that it cannot be depended upon so surely along party lines. They are agreed, too, that the vote of women in conventions is more easily manipulated than the vote of men, and that this is due not so much to inexperience as to feminine vanity; that generally speaking the women are more anxious to determine the right, and less able to do so, not so much by reason of inexperience as on account of an inherent fundamental difficulty of sex. The actual party workers are not generally the best classes of women in the community. Like the men, they are in politics for what they can get out of it. This was, of course, to be expected, and simply parallels the experience of our political conditions everywhere. Women of a certain type are in politics, just as men of the same type, for their own personal advancement. At least the women can claim with truth that the ward-healers among the men number many more than those of the women. It is a significant fact that in the state penitentiary at Canon City are five hundred men and only three women.

Newspapers also may be considered as special pleaders for woman suffrage, since they scarcely dare to oppose it for fear of loss of patronage. The majority of the men of the state, view with cynical distrust equal suffrage, and I believe that the majority of the women are indifferent. Yet in spite of this, woman suffrage has resulted in a quickening of the civic conscience among women, and in distinct progress toward higher civic life, judging from an impartial examination of the ground. On the whole, the private character of office-seekers has been of a higher type than before, owing to the close scrutiny of the Civic Federation and other women's organizations, which have induced conventions to hesitate in nominating a man of pronounced immorality or unworthiness. The emphatic rebuke given at the last election to a very brilliant but profligate politician should make clear to party managers the inexpediency of such nominations.

Political enfranchisement of women, and the growth of women's clubs in the past few years, appear to have reacted upon each other in stimulating interest among a considerable proportion of that sex. There has certainly been a broadening of responsibility in affairs of the body politic. In 1893 women were not prepared for suffrage and had to rely largely upon the advice of their male relatives; but at the last election women's partisan clubs might have been found all over the state, in some cases organized before those of the men. Recently at a Prohibition convention held in the city of Denver to choose candidates for the spring city election, a slate composed entirely of women was nominated because no men could be found to accept the places.

Unfortunately no statistics are available for a comparison of the relative number of men and women voting since the adoption of equal suffrage, but a census taken at the last election shows that in Arapahoe county (practically Denver) forty-two per cent of the women voted, and in other counties, with the exception of the rural mountain districts, from forty to forty-five per cent.

Colorado has been among the foremost states of the union in reform legislation during the past eight years. Laws have been enacted in regard to the property and maternal rights of women that were much needed. A few years ago a woman could not prevent her husband from mortgaging the roof over her head. Through the efforts of women legislators all community property now requires in transfer the signatures of

both husband and wife. Organizations of women have had bills introduced for new primary and election laws, as well as one in the interests of civil service reform. A bill for raising the legal age of consent for girls to eighteen years, was championed by women and successfully carried through.

The newly aroused interest of women in civic affairs has manifested itself in other ways, in the greater cleanliness of streets, in the city park improvements, and especially in the care, ventilation, and artistic decoration of school buildings. The women members of the various state boards have done good work in furthering the interests of their charges. This has been notably true in those boards relating to the care of the criminal and pauper classes, manifesting itself in the more efficient management of the female wards of the state and in the improved conditions of the state institutions generally. The Industrial Home for Girls is a shining example of this. It would seem not only the part of justice, but also of wisdom, to give women a fair representation on the governing boards of those institutions in which they have naturally a special interest, such as charitable and reformatory institutions for girls, women, and boys, public schools, and co-educational state universities. The development of the girl both in early life, and later during the four impressionable college years, can hardly be secured along the best lines by placing the direction of their lives entirely in the hands of men, who are confessedly not able to meet the needs of their own growing girls without the aid of a woman. There are no doubt qualifications inherent in her sex which give to woman a clearer insight into certain questions than a man can have.

The fear that woman would flood the public offices, or would take in any way an undue part in public life, has not been realized in Colorado. Since the political enfranchisement of women there have usually been three members of that sex in the Colorado legislature, but at the present time, owing to a mistake of the nominating conventions, there is but one. The only office on the state ticket conceded to a woman is that of superintendent of public instruction. The career of Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell is itself an argument in favor of the admission of women to public life. From childhood she has always been much interested in political questions and those relating to an advance in civic life. Having been several times elected school superintendent of her

own county, she came to the office of state superintendent with a tact, a knowledge, and an enthusiasm for work that has accomplished notable results. Mrs. Grenfell is strong, earnest, competent, yet womanly and inspiring. She has not made her office wait upon politics, and the result has amply justified her. During the recent campaign she was endorsed for a second term by nearly all the leading educators of the state, and at the election justified her nomination from a party point of view by running five thousand votes ahead of her ticket. Mrs. Grenfell asks no special recognition on account of her sex, though she has always met with courteous treatment. She stands on her merits alone, as all women who are successful in public affairs must do, and on account of her reasonable and impersonal point of view has the faculty of working in harmony with the men associated with her. It would be hard to find a man better fitted for the position than is Mrs. Grenfell.

There may perhaps be some justification for the charge that certain women neglect their homes for politics. The professional ward politician is at present not in the highest grade of civilization, and it would appear to make no difference whether that politician is a man or a woman. As to whether her political activities are the cause of her delinquencies, one might submit that politics being eliminated the same woman would neglect her domestic duties for the club, society, or church work, or to shop or gossip, according to her nature and her opportunities.

To sum up, although now a part of the state constitution and not likely soon to be reconsidered, woman suffrage is still in the tentative stage. Isolated results both good and evil can readily be found as evidence of its success or failure, by one who has a theory to formulate. The trouble is that such phenomena do not cover the whole ground. It is probably true that the ballot and its attendant circumstances have increased the unhealthy restlessness of some women, and have left profoundly unmoved many others; but between these two extremes there are indubitably a large class who have been awakened to a greater practical interest in the problems confronting the social body, and who are beginning to understand more of the patriotism which does not talk, but acts.

Hitherto, at least, the predictions of extremists have been confuted, for the ballot in the hands of woman has neither unsexed her, nor regenerated the world.



Introduction and Chapters I.-II., "The Birth of American Diplomacy" and "Silas Deane, the American Agent in France," appeared in October. Chapters III.-IV., in November, dealt with "The First Treaty of the United States" and "The Beginnings of a Diplomatic System." In December the topics treated in Chapters V.-VI. were "A General Recognition of Nationality" and "Washington's Efforts Toward a Neutral Nation." Chapters VII.-VIII., in January, were entitled "American Rights Between European Millstones" and "The Diplomacy of the Louisiana Purchase."

CHAPTER IX.

THE DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

THE fortunes of Napoleon dominated the civilized world during the first decade and a half of the last century. As shown in a preceding chapter, the diplomatic history of the United States for that period is the history of his attempts to use her against England and the retaliatory efforts of that country to conquer "the insatiate monster," as she called him. As year by year the great contest went on, England felt herself unsupported in confronting the world conqueror; felt that she stood alone between the world's liberty and this man's ambition. England, therefore, was unable to comprehend why the United States, the exponent of popular government, should not be willing to overlook measures on her part necessary to put down Napoleon. She thought it hard that the United States should complain as bitterly of restrictions on the part of England for this salutary purpose, as on the part of Napoleon for purely self-aggrandizement. As for impressment, she preferred, as she said, to incur the risk of converting a neutral into an enemy rather than relinquish the right to command the services of any British-born subject.

The attitude of England.

The United States, however much she hated and feared Napoleon, was in no mood to coöperate with England. The Jeffersonians were in power, and their enthusiasm for the French people was abiding, regardless of the temporary Napoleon. To these partisans it seemed that England was the one who was fighting for self-aggrandizement while protecting the world's liberty; that in ostensibly defending the rights of the world, she was trampling on the rights of every nation; that in pretending to preserve commercial privileges, she was really annihilating them. When did submission to one power gain a nation freedom from another? As well submit to Napoleon as to England. She had also alienated by her haughty attitude any remnant of affection the Americans possessed. One might say, in view of the conciliatory events which preceded the second war with England and the unsatisfactory terms which ended it, that the War of 1812 was an early "unavoidable conflict." The Americans were outraged and angered, and they would fight.

The feeling of the administration.

Jefferson, by choosing retaliatory measures instead of war, had only postponed hostilities. His successor, Madison, might well say in his inaugural address, "The present situation of the world is indeed without a parallel, and that of our country full of difficulties." He followed the policy of his predecessor by attempting negotiation; but his diplomatic efforts made him the plaything of European powers. He first announced in great joy that England had repealed her orders, and he therefore proclaimed the repeal of the retaliatory non-intercourse act against her.

England disavows
Erskine.

The militia, which had been called into service, was discharged. The little gunboats, "Jefferson's mosquito fleet," as they were called, were drawn up under sheds, and their crews were discharged. Four months later the president had the humiliation of issuing another proclamation recalling these peaceful measures, because England had disavowed the promise of her minister, Erskine, that the orders in council would be withdrawn. For such unusual conduct she made no apology, although she did make reparation for the outrage on the *Chesapeake* by restoring two of the four impressed sailors to the deck of that vessel in Boston harbor. Of the other two men impressed from that vessel, one had died and one had been hanged.

Napoleon's trick
on Madison.

Napoleon also played with Madison as a cat plays with a mouse. By his "Bayonne decree," he seized all American vessels arriving in French ports, jesting that he was thus aiding the United States in sustaining her embargo. When congress, at its wit's end, offered to repeal the non-intercourse with either nation which would retract its laws destructive of her neutral rights, Napoleon joyfully accepted the opportunity to promise that the Berlin and Milan decrees would be repealed. "His majesty loves the Americans," wrote his minister. Upon news of this unexpected coöperation, Madison announced a renewal of trade with France; but no sooner had a sufficient number of American vessels confidently entered French ports than the fisherman drew in the net thus diplomatically set, and seized one hundred and thirty-two vessels with cargoes valued at eight million dollars by his "Rambouillet decree."

Monroe contem-
plates war on
England.

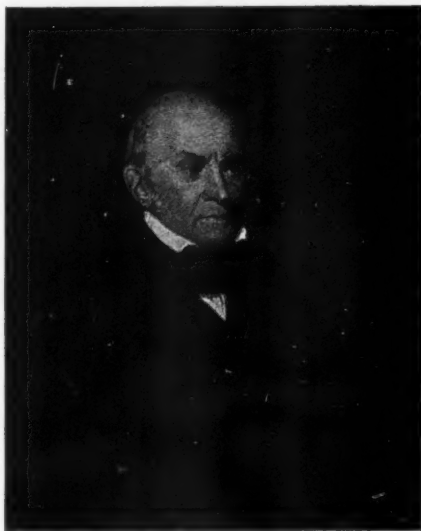
Although Madison in his message to congress complained of such ungentlemanly conduct on the part of Napoleon, he dwelt more strongly upon the unwillingness of England to accept the magnanimous offer of the United States to retract if she would retract. England's ministers, who replaced each other in rapid succession, pointed out that Napoleon's withdrawal was a pretense and a snare. Whenever he should really withdraw his objectionable decrees, England would cancel her orders. In the spring of 1812 it was rumored that the president contemplated a war message directed against England rather than against France, since he was expecting satisfactory negotiations with the latter country. Rarely has a president had such a choice of enemies. Jefferson in his retirement said that to fight two nations at a time rather than by succession would be a solecism worthy of Don Quixote only. Therefore, a proposition in the House of Representatives to include France in the proposed war received only ten votes out of a total of one hundred and twenty-eight.

Alleged causes of
the War of 1812.

The expected war message of June 1, 1812, from President Monroe summed up the American grievances. They may be classified:

1. Impressment. "Under pretext of searching for these [deserters] thousands of American citizens, under the safeguard of public law and of their national flag, have been torn from their country, . . . have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, . . . to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their brothers."
2. British cruisers hovering along the coast and harassing American coast commerce.
3. Plundering American vessels on the high seas under a pretended blockade.
4. Sweeping orders in council at the whim or present need of the English government.
5. Unsatisfactory methods of England's representatives in America.
6. Probably instigating Indians against the United States, since recent depredations had been committed by tribes friendly to England. "In short, it is the unusual condition of Great Britain being at war against the United States and the United States being at peace with Great Britain."

Diplomatic efforts, so unsatisfactory for the past two decades in establishing neutral rights, were to be replaced by an appeal to the highest arbiter known to nations—the sword. The action seemed prophetic of a new policy to be pursued hereafter by America; a policy of strenuous resistance instead of commercial retaliation and attempted currying favor. It must be marked that the advocates of armed resistance, the



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"war-hawks" who were said to have coerced the president into war, were young men of a generation later than that of Madison, Jefferson, and others who had participated in the deterrent scenes of the Revolution. They were typical of the coming American diplomats. There was Calhoun, who, as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs in the House of Representatives, brought in a report deserving to be read as a full history of grievances against England. There was Clay, who came down from the speaker's chair of the same body to assert in the exaggerated oratory of his day, "But if we fail, let us fail like men — lash ourselves to our gallant tars, and expire together in one common struggle, fighting for 'seamen's rights and free trade.'" Equally aggressive but lacking such prominence in future diplomatic history were Representatives Cheeves and Lowndes, of South Carolina, and Grundy, of Tennessee.

The young
"war-hawks."

The war thus begun was scarcely a year old when Russia, a power which had hitherto shown no especial regard for of the United States, offered her services as mediator. She was being hard pressed by Napoleon, and she no doubt wished to free England from this side war in order to turn the full power of that country upon the common foe. In the United States the offer was marked as a first evidence of that friendliness which the northern monarchy has since shown the western republic.

Russia offers
mediation.

Madison demonstrated afresh his half-hearted zeal in the war by immediately accepting the offer and sending Bayard, of Delaware, and Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, to act with John Quincy Adams, the minister at St. Petersburg, through whom the Russian offer had come. The president did not even wait to hear whether England would accept Russian mediation. The discouraging information that she would not brook the interference of a third party met the two envoys on the way. Upon assurance,

Madison accepts,
but Britain refuses.

however, that they would be safe in London, they proceeded to that point.

Close of the
Napoleonic wars.

Here, in April, 1814, they heard the news of the first great defeat and abdication of Napoleon. "The monster is chained," exultingly cried the English people. Peace had come to Europe after more than twenty years of warfare. Triumphant Britain was now ready to attend to her smaller foe in the western world. From the troops no longer required against Napoleon a powerful army was formed to invade the United States by way of Canada. It was rumored that the great Wellington was to head it.

The English war
party.

Nevertheless Castlereagh, the British foreign minister, delighted the American envoys by expressing his willingness to treat with them directly for peace. They could not hope for favorable terms. The victorious war party in England was demanding severe measures against the presumptuous American provincials, "the allies of Napoleon," who had taken the moment of England's straits to make war on her. Many demanded that Madison should be imprisoned like Napoleon on some island of Elba.

Madison's instructions to the peace
envoys.

The envoys wrote Madison that they had arranged to meet the British negotiators in Sweden, a meeting-place later changed to The Hague, and finally to Ghent, now in Belgium. They assured him of their firm intentions, but small hopes. Madison tried to strengthen the American negotiators and at the same time to bolster up the enervated "war-hawks" by adding their great leader, Clay, and a supporter, Russell, to the envoys. He also sent final instructions through the secretary of state that they should not insist upon England promising to refrain from impressing seamen if it would prevent peace. It was a great departure from the first instructions, which had demanded a promise to stop the obnoxious custom, or of the second advice to get the matter referred to a commission. Monroe explained that Madison yielded the point not because of fear, but because the war in Europe had ceased and there would be no further need of impressing sailors into the British navy. He possessed a peculiar view about national rights when he could close such instructions by saying, "It is important to the United States to make peace, but it is more important to preserve their rights as an independent nation." Time had brought retribution, and the United States now felt how dangerous it was to be left out in the cold by peace between England and France as she had left France out when she made peace with England and so ended the Revolutionary war.

The negotiators
of peace.

"James Lord Gambier, late Admiral of the White, now Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, Henry Gouldburn, Esquire, a member of the Imperial Parliament, and Under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Laws," were the negotiators representing England as named in the resulting treaty. The latter two especially were not strong men, and the selection of the three simply indicated that Castlereagh was to be the real negotiator. The United States was represented by men ranking higher among the statesmen of their country than the British commissioners did in theirs, and equally lacking in previous diplomatic experience. Of the five envoys, John Quincy Adams was the only one who had ever held a diplomatic position. His training had in fact begun when as a lad he had accompanied his father, John Adams, who went as peace negotiator to France in the midst of the Revolutionary war. So valuable was this experience gained by residence abroad and by serving afterward as consular secretary, that President Washington, disregarding his youth, had made him minister to Holland when he was only twenty-seven years of age. He had afterward served as minister to Prussia and to Russia.

Adams, therefore, would be expected to furnish the diplomatic foresight necessary among state negotiators, supplemented by scholarship and the hereditary caution of the Adams family. Clay would contribute the boldness of the western man and the persistence of the borderer. Galla-



ALBERT GALLATIN.

(From "National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans," published by Johnson, Fry & Co., New York.)

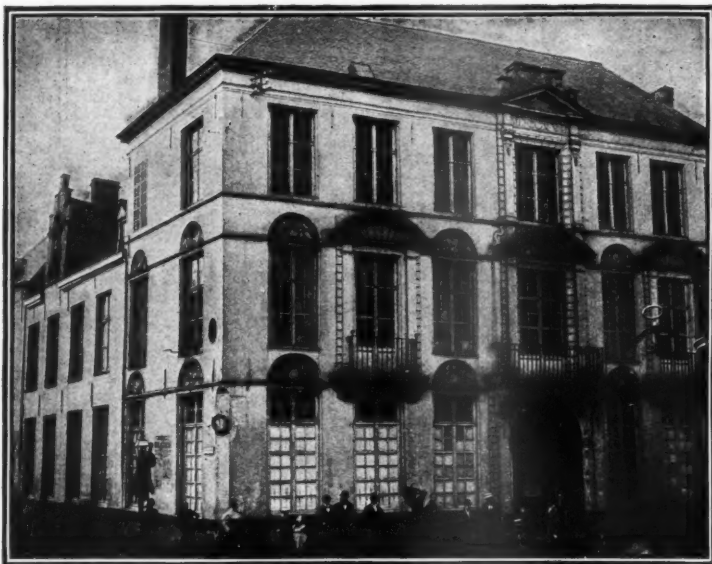
tin, of foreign birth, would temper any extravagant demands, would be able to view both sides, would be cool at all times, and by his well-known good temper would soften asperities. Bayard, of Federal or British affiliations, would furnish the complement of his fellow negotiators, who were all of the Jeffersonian or anti-British party. Russell would be of small force except as a supporter of Clay. The American negotiators lodged in the Hotel Lovendeghem, which is still standing in Ghent.

The American
envoys.

England had invaded the territory of the United States through Canada, and the United States had also invaded British soil in that province. It was plain that these conquests offset each other and that the territory of each should remain as it had been before the war. England had not been brought to this mild conclusion without stubborn resistance on the part of the Americans during the weeks of the negotiations. At one time they had abandoned hope and prepared to return home. Castlereagh saw that the war would then become universally popular in America, since it would mean the integrity of the national domain. Men will fight for their homes more readily than for the rights of their seamen. England had at first demanded that the Great Lakes should be given over entirely to her protection, and that a belt of land lying south of the Great Lakes be given as a hunting ground for her Indian allies and at the same time as a "barrier" between the United States and Canada. It would have extended in a half circle from western Ohio to the head of the Mississippi. She also at first demanded a portion of the province of Maine, at that time belonging to Massachusetts. Some trace the subsequent erection of Maine into an independent state to the apparent willingness of John Quincy Adams to sacrifice the Maine province if he could save the Newfoundland fisheries.

First demands of
Great Britain.

RESIDENCE OF THE
AMERICAN COMMIS-
SIONERS IN GHENT.



The fisheries and
the Mississippi.

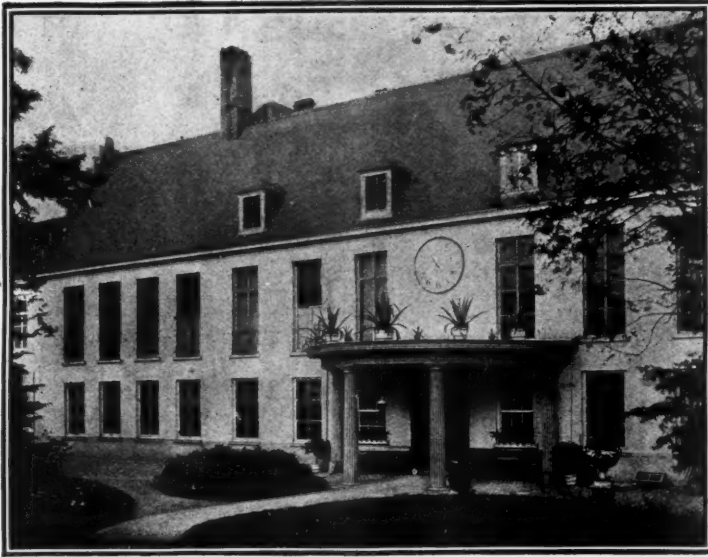
The privilege given to the United States by the treaty of 1783 of fishing in waters adjacent to British territory had been a constant source of regret to England, as the privilege of navigating the Mississippi given in the same treaty to Great Britain had become a menace to the United States after the acquisition of Louisiana. Kentucky and Tennessee were most affected by the latter provision, as New England was benefited by the former. When, therefore, the British commissioners suggested that the war had nullified the treaty of 1783, Clay was delighted. But Adams was alarmed, because that would take away the fisheries. Dissension here arose among the American envoys. It was said that Gallatin argued with Clay for five days, but the Kentuckian adhered to his vow never to sign a treaty renewing the right of England to the Mississippi. Russell supported him. The British commissioners then suggested that the entire question be ignored, and Adams, although sorely grieved, was compelled to assent. He had hoped to save this source of New England prosperity, as his father had done in 1783. The fisheries, thus left open, became a source of dispute, as will be seen later.

Unsatisfactory
terms of the treaty.

The treaty, as it was finally agreed upon, is a peculiar document if compared with the declaration of war. Of the grievances there set forth, not one is promised redress. Impressment is not mentioned. American neutrality is not assured. No recognition of "free ships, free goods," or other neutral principle was secured. The mutual charge of inciting the Indians against each other as well as providing territory for them or promising not to use them in future wars, was dropped, and it was simply agreed that hostilities with them should cease.

Provisions of the
treaty of 1814.

The eleven articles which make up this treaty of 1814, as signed in the old Carthusian convent in Ghent, may be classified into four articles closing the war: Article I. Restoration of property and archives. II. Hostilities to cease. III. Prisoners to be restored. IX. Hostilities with Indians to cease. Five articles formed commissions to settle former points of dispute: Article IV. Ownership of islands in Passamaquoddy bay. V. The St. Croix river boundary. VI. Ownership of islands in St. Lawrence river. VII. Boundary from Lake of the Woods westwardly. VIII. Details for forming these commissions. The tenth article promised



COURTYARD OF
RESIDENCE OF
AMERICAN COMMIS-
SIONERS AT GHENT.

coöperation of the two countries in abolishing the slave trade. The eleventh and last article concerned the formal signing and ratification.

The following summer, Gallatin, Clay, and Adams crossed to London and drew up a convention with Great Britain for the regulation of commerce and navigation. It was to last four years, but was afterwards continued indefinitely. It contained no guarantee against impressment nor any definition of a proper blockade. It opened the British East India ports and to some extent those of the West Indies. One of these open ports, the island of St. Helena, was withdrawn by Great Britain before the convention was ratified, since Napoleon was to be imprisoned there for life.

The provisions of the treaty of Ghent were for the most part successfully executed. The commissioners on the boundary line through Passamaquoddy bay, those for the St. Lawrence, and those for the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods had no difficulty in determining where these lines should be located. The commission appointed for locating the line from the head of the St. Croix to the watershed, thus forming the northeastern boundary of Maine, could not agree, and the matter was the subject of negotiation until 1842.

The question of the armed protection of the Great Lakes, which had been discussed in the early negotiations at Ghent, was settled in 1817 at London by agreement for joint occupation by the two nations of these important waters. This agreement between American and British envoys, called the Rush-Bagot compact, was ratified by the Senate as if it had been a treaty. Each party was allowed to maintain an armed vessel on Lake Champlain, one on Lake Ontario, and two on the upper lakes. Either side could terminate the arrangement by six months' notice. Such notice has been frequently talked of in some of our periodic disagreements with England or to aid the shipbuilding industry on the lakes, but it has never been given.

As might have been expected, when the question of the cod fisheries was omitted from the treaty of Ghent, difficulties soon arose between the Canadian and American fishermen. The former claimed that the omission meant that the right had been abrogated by the War of 1812, and the

Carrying out the
treaty.

The neutral
Great Lakes.

Continuing the
fisheries dispute.

BUILDING AT GHENT
IN WHICH TREATY
WAS SIGNED.



A second war for
independence.

latter contended that silence meant a continuation of the old privileges. In 1818, Gallatin, who was minister to France, and Rush as minister to England, constructed in London a convention with England whereby the Americans limited the bounds of their places of fishing on condition that the right should be given "forever." The action was severely criticized by the New England fishing interests, and was not allowed to rest here.

This War of 1812 is sometimes called "the second war of independence." Perhaps the Revolution may be called a war for political independence and the second one a war for commercial independence. There was also a principle involved which was higher than neutral commerce: the freedom of personal movement, the right to expatriate oneself if one wished. America was fighting for both property and democracy. Although the treaty which closed the war contained no guarantees, the armed resistance had a wholesome effect upon Europe by showing determination to preserve neutral rights at all hazards. The return of peace after the final downfall of Napoleon removed the aggravating causes, and the establishment of the United States as a neutral nation came gradually to be accepted and respected by all nations, until fully acknowledged in 1856. Here the story of European predominance in American affairs begins to close and the relation of the expanding United States to her neighbors commences to demand her diplomatic attention.

CHAPTER X.

SPANISH AMERICA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Uncertain boundary
of Louisiana.

Probably no clause in an American treaty caused as much uncertainty, discussion, and diplomatic negotiation as the following, which defined the limits of Louisiana as purchased in 1803: "—with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain and that it had when France possessed it" (before 1763). This uncertainty, a natural result of shifting ownership in unsurveyed and largely unoccupied land, caused nearly twenty years of friction with Spain, renewed former hostile feeling toward her,

and consequently increased the favor with which the Americans looked upon her revolting South American colonies.

Immediately after the purchase had been effected, Livingston had written to Jefferson that the old maps in France made by Rayneval and others showed ancient Louisiana extending over the western part of the Floridas as far as the Perdido river, with a capital at Mobile. He advised taking immediate possession of "West Florida" and claiming it as part of Louisiana. Spain still owned the Floridas on the east of Louisiana, as well as Texas, a part of Mexico, on the west. Jefferson preferred to negotiate the question, as did his successors, Madison and Monroe. Year after year the discussion went on, the portion of Louisiana on the gulf being shifted east and west in the negotiations as if it had been some kind of slide. The Americans were inclined to claim along the coast in both directions from the mouth of the Mississippi. Some said that Louisiana extended from what is now Florida to what is now the Mexican boundary. The Spanish of course wished to restrict Louisiana on one side or the other. The Americans frequently offered to end the dispute by purchasing both Floridas.

Trying to fix a boundary.

In the mean time, adventurous Americans were settling the dispute. President Jefferson had possessed the gift of prophecy when he said: "We are more indifferent about pressing the purchase of the Floridas because of the money we have to provide for Louisiana and because we think they cannot fail to fall into our hands." Little by little the Americans crept into Spanish West Florida and set up government until congress felt justified in annexing a portion of it to the state of Louisiana. Soon another part was annexed to the territory of Mississippi. The western part being thus gained, the United States in 1818 invaded East Florida, now the state of Florida. Great Britain offered to act as arbiter, but the United States feared that Britain had an eye on the Floridas, and it was also felt that she would be inclined to favor Spain.

American settlers determine boundaries.

Spain saw the inevitable. The detached Floridas were of small service to her if she could restrict the bounds of Louisiana on the western side. She wanted to keep the Americans as far away as possible from her Mexico, where the contagious spirit of self-government was manifesting itself in revolution. Therefore, after years of effort, John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, was able to draw up with the Spanish minister at Washington a treaty which ceded to the United States both East and West Florida but limited Louisiana on the west to the Sabine river, the present western boundary of the state of Louisiana. Many censured Adams for not insisting on the Rio Grande as the western boundary, which would have given Spanish Texas to the United States. Although the United States had now been a nation nearly half a century and had come into contact with the possessions of Spain more than those of any other European nation, this treaty of 1819 was only the second one made between the two antagonistic peoples.

Spain yields the Floridas.

In return for the Floridas, the United States agreed to pay its own citizens, as it had done in the case of France, claims for damages not to exceed five million dollars. These had been incurred during the Napoleonic wars many years before by the French taking American vessels into Spanish ports, and in some cases by the Spanish themselves seizing American shipping. There were also claims for damages caused by the Spanish intendant closing the mouth of the Mississippi to the Americans just before the purchase of Louisiana. No doubt the reputation in Europe of the Yankees for shrewdness was not diminished by this second instance in which bad debts had been collected, the money kept at home, and at the same time a large accession of territory had been gained.

The Spanish treaty of 1819.

United States diplomacy was thus contributing to the Spanish loss of possessions in America. Her colonial holdings had once been the most extensive known to the new world, extending from the Mississippi over

The Spanish South America.

the western half of the continent, down over the isthmus, and over all civilized South America except Brazil. She had more than six million colonists and a revenue from them of over twenty million dollars annually. Her system of governing these colonies had been most repugnant to the Saxon idea. For generations no foreigners were allowed in them, no foreign vessels were permitted to trade with them, produce could be sent from them to only one Spanish port, trading vessels were allowed to go to them but once a year, and then to touch at only two ports. Her colonists could raise only such products as would not interfere with the plans of the mother country. In vain other nations had demanded from Spain a more liberal rule. She refused to be bound by the general consent known as "the law of nations."

Spanish trade restrictions.

Trade was bound to find a way through such restrictions. In the widespread smuggling, which Spanish officials tried in vain to suppress, both Americans and British engaged. The latter several times contemplated interfering to secure more liberal terms for her traders, and even assisted Miranda, a Venezuelan patriot, to attempt an invasion of his native country in the cause of freedom. On the other hand, the United States, from which the expedition started, prosecuted the survivors for violation of the neutrality laws.

Revolutions in South America.

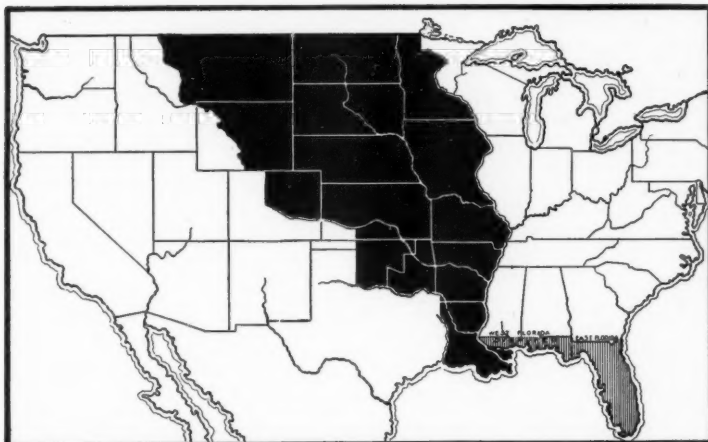
The conquest of Spain by Napoleon in 1808, and his attempt to give the crown to his brother, was the beginning of the end. The people of Spain resisted and proclaimed the right of self-government, and the people of the colonies imitated them. The colonial authorities were deposed, and the *cabildos*, or local town councils, assumed control. State after state set up independent government — Venezuela, Upper Peru (Bolivia), Chili — the first insurrections being frequently put down with great cruelty but to break out again soon after. Mexico, with whom the United States was to be most intimately connected, was in the throes of revolution during the negotiations of John Quincy Adams with Spain, as has been intimated. If Spain hoped that by keeping the Americans away from Mexico by the width of the present Texas she could block the progress of revolution, she found her mistake the year following the treaty, when the Mexicans inaugurated another revolution resulting in 1824 in the Republic of Mexico.

"Freedom for the world."

The birth of the South American republics was part of the general movement for greater political freedom which swept around the world in the wake of Napoleon's downfall and had some effect on nearly every country. In England it showed in the reform bill of 1832. In the United States it assumed shape in the Dorr rebellion and other agitations for the extension of suffrage. Even in remote Greece a rebellion arose against the domineering Turk. In such a political awakening and the spread of what the Americans considered "freedom," some pardon may be found for them if they overlooked the law of national evolution, and thought all people as ready for self-government as they had been. Their imagination saw republic after republic arising in the new world entirely independent of the old. Against these the firmly established monarchies of the old world would be arrayed. The universal kinship of America and the consequent hostility of Europe soon became accepted as facts.

The United States and the American republics.

As early as 1811 President Jefferson had voiced the first of these thoughts concerning the South Americans when he said, "We consider their interests and ours as the same, and that the object of both must be to exclude all European influence from this hemisphere." A few years later President Madison had expressed the second conviction in saying that the United States "could not see without serious inquietude any part of a neighboring territory in which they have in different respects so deep and so just a concern pass from the hands of Spain into those of any other foreign power." In this slow evolution of what eventually became the Monroe doctrine, it was taken for granted that Spain could not hold



"LOUISIANA" AS
NOW OFFICIALLY
DETERMINED.

together her dissolving American empire, especially since Napoleon monopolized all her energies in his European wars.

The downfall of Napoleon and the restoration of the legitimate monarchs in France and Spain through the coöperation of the other powers brought a new aspect to Spanish-American affairs. If the allied powers should be compelled to use force to restore the Spanish king to his throne, as seemed probable, they might next turn their attention and compulsion to his rebellious American colonies. This fear was grounded in a visionary scheme evolved by the czar of Russia for binding the Christian powers of Europe against another outbreak of atheism such as had developed in the "age of reason" during the French Revolution. Since the Holy Scriptures say that all men are brothers, the powers entering this "holy alliance" were to promise to protect religion, peace, and justice, and to urge their people to seek peace through a good conscience. Russia, Prussia, and Austria were the charter members, and Naples, Sardinia, and France soon joined. England, a Protestant country, gave approval of the high principles stated, but never added official sanction to the league.

European interference in South America.

Nothing would have come from this apparent renewal of the crusade spirit of the long past if there had not been formed contemporaneously the Quadruple League. This had for its purpose the maintenance of legitimate royal government in France. It soon became merged into, or, rather, assumed the name of, the Holy Alliance. Thus a religious movement became a political agency. The Holy Alliance has consequently borne the full force of the attacks of the Monroe doctrine.

The Holy Alliance.

As the political aims of the alliance became known after the different congresses it held, the United States took alarm. When Monroe had been only one year in office, his cabinet was discussing the advisability of notifying the members of the alliance that this government would not join in any project on South America which did not contemplate the permanent independence of those provinces. It was only a step to notifying them that the United States would not permit any other nation to carry out such a project, but it took five years more to arrive at that bold stand. During those years, one South American province after another set up an apparently stable republic. Webster in the senate plead for the recognition of the Greeks, while Clay added the South American republics. He pictured the "glorious spectacle of eighteen millions of people struggling to burst their chains and be free." He demanded that Monroe aid both Greece and South America. For the latter, he wanted to form "a sort of counterpoise to the Holy Alliance

Growth of American sentiment.

in the two Americas in favor of national independence and liberty, to operate by the force of example and moral influence." It was a kind of prophecy of the coming doctrine.

English and American cooperation.

Monroe was far from having a decided opinion on the subject, and was inclined to lean on Great Britain. He belonged to the dependent past. But his secretary of state, John Quincy Adams, felt the spirit of the newer America when he insisted that Great Britain was influenced largely by the desire to continue the trade which she had inaugurated with the free American provinces. She would be delighted to see them sustained by the United States but had no wish to offend her European neighbors in the alliance by recognizing their independence. On the other hand, so strong had free government grown in England under the form of monarchy that no ministry would have dared to go with the alliance into any scheme for restoring autocratic rule to the American republics. It was not the only time that a British administration has been in close quarters by trying consistently to be both a new and old-world power. Canning, therefore, fostered the sentiment forming in the United States in favor of the struggling sister republics, a sentiment which would eventually bring action and so protect British trade. On this ground he made the later boast of originating the Monroe doctrine, "I called the new world into existence to redress the balance of the old."

Adams influences Monroe.

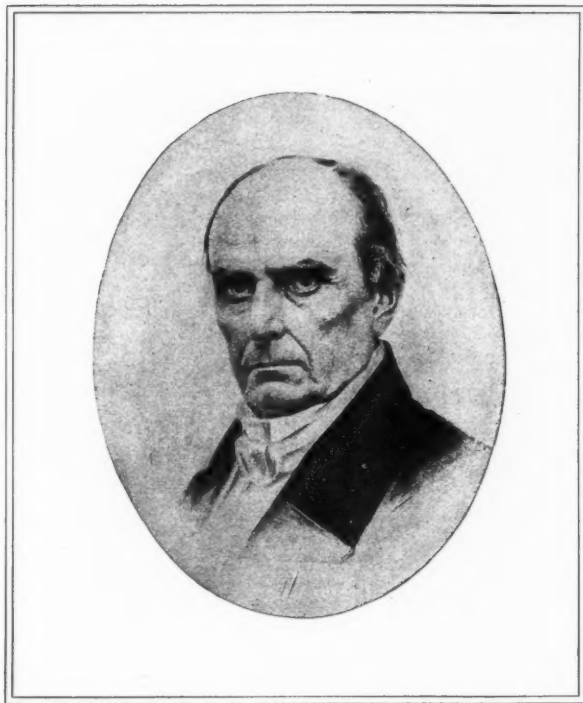
Both ex-President Jefferson and ex-President Madison advised forming some kind of a protective alliance with England. While Monroe hesitated, came news of the invasion of Spain by a French army for the purpose of suppressing liberalism. The next step would probably be to invade South America. It was high time that the United States should speak if she were to forestall such a menace to American isolation. Also upon the western border of what she considered her own possessions, Russia had encroached when the czar issued his ukase of 1821 claiming exclusive jurisdiction from forty-five to fifty-one degrees north latitude and within one hundred miles of the coast. These two overt actions, added to the general hostility of the absolute powers to self-government, constitute the three points toward which the attitude of the United States as announced by President Monroe in his annual message to congress in 1823 forms what has been generally accepted as the "Monroe doctrine."

The essence of the Monroe doctrine.

It is based entirely on two vital principles: the right of self-preservation, and the right to anticipate an injury by a warning. Self-preservation does not mean self-aggrandizement, and therefore each part of the announcement is accompanied by a declaration of disinterestedness on the part of the United States. To Russia, extending her claims along the Pacific coast, was given warning, "that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." There was no longer any untaken land and none on which a colonial system now become obsolete could be imposed. At the same time existing conditions ought to be recognized and vested interests held sacred. "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere," said Monroe.

A second part of the doctrine.

Upon the next disquieting incident, possible meddling of Europe with the new American republics, the warning sentence runs, "We could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestations of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." That the United States is moved in this action by no covetous spirit is set forth clearly, "In their career we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government which in their judgment may suit them best." This was a pledge for the future as well; but the difficulty of defining a



DANIEL WEBSTER.

"government" has made it impossible to extend this pledge to other peoples. Thus far it has been kept toward South America.

The third complaint was directed toward the general policy of an alliance of European monarchs for the purpose of instituting their governments in America. A bold stand is taken for self-government and the republican system. "It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness." This was a startling statement to come from a government scarcely a half century old, and one which but yesterday was the plaything of European nations at war. The counterpart of this let-us-alone policy is American neutrality. The message, therefore, points out that the policy of the United States toward Europe, "adopted at an early stage in the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe," was "not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers," and it promises that the policy "remains the same."

The third stand in the doctrine.

The motive which actuated the United States in declaring protection over the sister republics of the other American continent was born of the noble sentiment of individual freedom and the right of self-government. Yet to the North American, descended from Saxon, the word "freedom" had quite a different meaning from that which the Spanish-descended South American gave it. To the one it meant the maintenance of past political liberty by submission to the law and a majority; to the other it meant the overthrow of all existing forms in the search for an ideal happiness and an absolute liberation from restraint or coercion. The freedom of the temperate zone is not freedom for a tropical climate. The practical self-government assumed in North America was the result of generations

"Freedom" in North and South America.

JAMES MONROE.

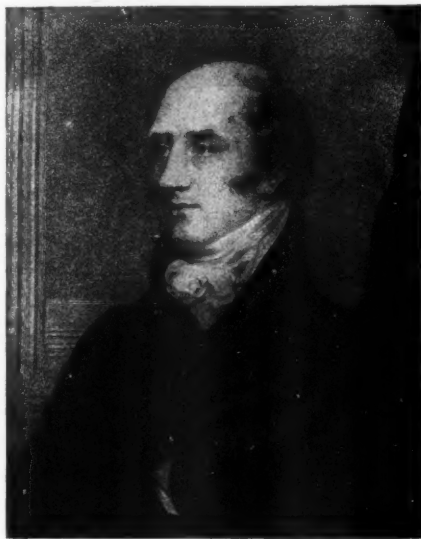


The Panama congress.

Fears of the slave-holding states.

of preparation in England and America. It was not a type for which Spain and Spanish rule had prepared her colonies.

Republics had been set up in every revolting Spanish province save one. This was a strange transition—from absolutism to republicanism. In their enthusiasm, these republics proposed a kind of protective league among themselves to offset the European alliance and to aid their brethren still under the yoke. A great congress was planned to meet at Panama, the connecting link between the continents. The United States was asked to send delegates. Visions arose in South American minds of their powerful and assertive northern neighbor as a kind of protector, as well as an aid in the liberation of Cuba and other Spanish islands still held in bondage. But the United States had already seen enough revolutions in the different republics and enough strife among them to hesitate about assuming a closer protection and responsibility. However, John Quincy Adams, now become president, had not lost his faith in them. To him it appeared a good opportunity for explaining to them the principles of the Monroe doctrine and for inculcating North American ideas of freedom in their minds. Congress did not seem to share this Samaritan spirit. Having warned off European interference, many did not feel called on to do political missionary work among these neighbors. They therefore opposed sending delegates to Panama. The South American republics had abolished slavery, and the North American slave interests feared resulting insurrections among their slaves. The freedom of the Cuban slaves would be one result of freeing her from Spain, and Cuba was very near the United States. In addition to these arguments, the spectacle of representatives of the United States sitting in a congress with free blacks was repugnant to southern minds. Indeed, congress never



GEORGE CANNING.

even endorsed the Monroe doctrine, although Clay strove earnestly to that end.

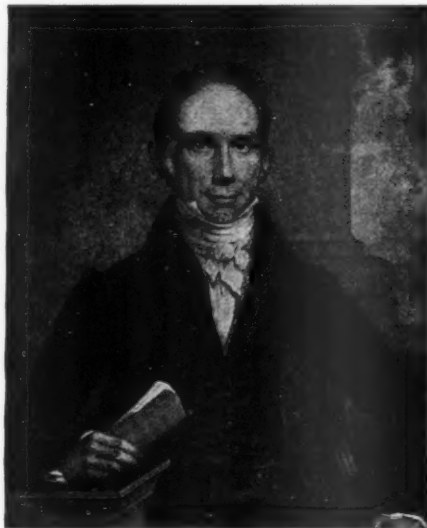
The congressional debate as well as the Panama congress proved of little lasting value so far as the foreign history of the United States was concerned. Of the two commissioners appointed by the United States to attend the congress, one died on the way and the other was not ready to start until too late. The congress was a fiasco, serving to show how impossible coöperation among these South American republics would be for years to come. It also served to demonstrate that the United States had no intention of guaranteeing the perpetuity or even extension of the republics. Perhaps to this failure to coöperate one may trace their subsequent feeling that the United States looked upon them as inferiors, subject in time to subjugation and absorption. This fear of the "powerful neighbor at the north" was revived in the Mexican war and by the American insular expansion three-fourths of a century afterward.

Just what effect the announcements constituting the Monroe doctrine had on Europe it is impossible to say. No attempt was made to restore the American provinces to Spain. The Holy Alliance soon passed away. The next year after the famous message, a convention was easily made with Russia which restricted her to the north of the fifty-fourth parallel. No attempt was made to extend the European "system" to America until Maximilian landed in Mexico forty years later. The doctrine was simply an ebullition of pardonable pride consequent upon a realization of national growth in numbers, territory, and world importance. The acquisition of Louisiana and the Floridas had given national confidence in diplomatic ability to cope with Europe. To these causes must be added

The Monroe doctrine not a protectorate.

Real causes of the doctrine.

HENRY CLAY.



the long irritation with Spain over the Floridas, the freedom from vexatious foreign questions which followed the Spanish treaty of 1819, and the temporary cessation of political parties which decreased home issues and magnified foreign relations. How the doctrine was expanded until it covered every phase of American dominant interest in the western hemisphere is a later part of the story.



TOPICAL ANALYSIS.

CHAPTER IX.

THE DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

- England's contest with Napoleon.
 - Charges and countercharges.
- England's minister deceives Madison.
- Napoleon catches America with his decrees.
- War against England rather than France.
 - Madison's causes of the war.
 - Was he coerced into it?
- Russia's offer is rejected by England.
 - Negotiations opened directly.
 - The negotiators.
 - England's exorbitant demands.
 - The fisheries and the Mississippi.
 - The final treaty unsatisfactory.
 - Celebrating the coming of peace.
- What did we gain in the War of 1812?

SPANISH AMERICA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

CHAPTER X.

- What constituted "Louisiana"?
 - Did it include the Spanish Floridas?
 - Did it include Spanish Texas as well?
 - American settlers take possession of West Florida.
- John Quincy Adams ends the dispute — treaty of 1819.
 - Definite boundaries established.
 - More American claims settled.
- Spain next loses her South American provinces.
 - Spanish colonial rule obnoxious.
 - Revolution makes provinces into republics.
 - Noble sentiments of "freedom."
- The alliances of Europe for absolutism.
 - England in a dilemma.
 - Monroe announces the American policy.
 - The three stands of the "Monroe doctrine."
- The doctrine a warning but not a protectorate.
 - Demonstrated in the Panama congress.
 - Later influence and changes in the doctrine.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What was the general attitude of England and of America which resulted in the War of 1812?
2. How did the diplomatists of England and of France treat Madison?
3. What were the alleged causes of the War of 1812?
4. Who were the "war-hawks" who advocated the war?
5. What induced Russia to offer her services as a mediator?
6. How did Madison meet Russia's offer, and with what result?
7. Why was Madison willing to give up part of his first claims against England?
8. Describe the English and American peace commissioners.
9. What were the first demands of Great Britain?
10. How did the fisheries and the Mississippi complicate matters?
11. What were the provisions of the treaty of 1814?
12. What questions were not settled until some years later?
13. What did the United States gain by the War of 1812?

CHAPTER IX.

1. What early difficulties arose concerning the boundary of Louisiana?
2. How did American settlers dispose of some of these difficulties?
3. Upon what terms did the United States secure East Florida?
4. Describe Spain's way of treating her colonies at this time.
5. How did the Spanish colonies come to throw off the yoke of Spain?
6. How was the new movement for "freedom" felt throughout the world?
7. What was the Holy Alliance?
8. Show how American sentiment gradually developed toward the "Monroe doctrine."
9. What two events brought about the announcement of this "doctrine"?
10. Explain the reasons for the three points of the Monroe doctrine.
11. What different meaning had "freedom" in the two Americas and why?
12. What different states of feeling were brought out by the proposed Panama congress?
13. What was the effect of the congress on the South American republics?
14. How did the immediate dangers which called forth the Monroe doctrine disappear?

CHAPTER X.

1. What was Napoleon's "Rambouillet decree"?
2. What two Bayards have won fame in our diplomatic history?
3. Under what circumstances did Maine come into the union?
4. What was the career of Miranda?

Search Questions.

A READING JOURNEY



in CENTRAL EUROPE

["A Walk in Rome," by Professor Oscar Kuhns, appeared in October. In November, the same author took his readers on "A Gondola-Ride Through Venice." In December, Professor Harrison's contribution was entitled "Florence in Art and Story," and in January he took his readers on "A Zigzag Journey Through Italy."]

V. ALT NUREMBERG: THE CITY OF MEMORIES.

BY HENRY C. CARPENTER.

(Former United States Consul at Fürth, Bavaria.)



A quaint old town.

IN the southern part of the empire of Germany, near the center of the little kingdom of Bavaria, sleeps a quaint old town. Its origin is lost in obscurity, but its name is familiar to thousands of girls and boys, old and young the world over, whose hearts have sometimes been made glad at Christmas by generous slices of that famous gingerbread, and by those cunningly wrought toys, the like of which no other country has ever produced. The city lies on both sides of a crooked little stream—a stream which moves along in its narrow bed without a ripple, as if afraid of disturbing the slumbers of the weird old town. Around the drowsy, dreamy town—the town so old that it has found a second childhood—runs a thick, high wall, encircled by a broad, deep moat, into which, once upon a time, the river was often turned to furnish a second barrier against any foe that might attempt to force an entrance.

The city walls and doors.

Through this wall four entrances lead into the city, each guarded by a heavy door creaking upon strong iron hinges, and fastened by curious old locks and bolts. In the early history of the city these doors were kept constantly closed and securely locked, but after the depredations of the robber knights had become less frequent, and central Europe had settled down to a more peaceful state, the doors were left open during the day and closed only as the sun went down; and still later, after the destruction of the synagogue and the expulsion of the Jews, the closing hour was extended to ten o'clock, at which time every representative of this race was compelled, under a heavy penalty, to be outside of the city. But for the last fifty years the doors have stood wide open both day and night, and the half century's accumulation of rust upon the old bolts and hinges has made them more than ever objects of interest and curiosity.

Historic ground.

This ancient city is styled the "Gem of the German Empire." The stranger who enters its gateways at once recognizes that he is treading upon historic ground and among interesting reminiscences of the middle ages. The venerable fortress, the graceful watch-towers, and the tall spires of the celebrated churches of St. Lorenz and St. Sebaldus loom up majestically before him from whichever side he comes, and, standing before one of the old patrician dwellings with its heavy, steep, tiled roof, he muses to himself, as if saying, Can it be that these old landmarks have stood here through sunshine and through storm for more than a thousand years? Can it be that these same heavy doors have swung back for thirty generations to pass in and out? To the student of history the medieval architecture which here confronts him at every step is absorbingly interesting.

Every building along the crooked, narrow streets seems wrapped



ALBRECHT DÜRER'S
HOUSE.Homes of famous
men.

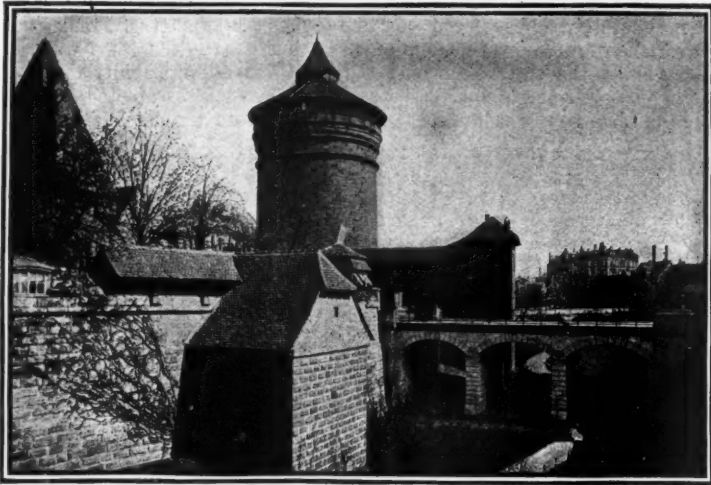
about with a weird mantle of history and tradition. The traveler realizes that before him stand the very structures that sheltered central Europe's most distinguished men in medieval times. Here is the house in which Hans Sachs, the "cobbler poet" and founder of the *Meistersingers* of Nuremberg, was born, there is the little shop in which, pegging away on the soles of shoes, he composed verses which have made his name a household word in old-world homes. Just beyond, Albrecht Dürer, the most conspicuous representative of the school of German art, was born, and in that same home he passed his whole life; and that modest structure yonder is the birthplace of Martin Behaim, the well-known navigator, the inventor of the globe, the man who dwelt with Columbus at Lisbon, and aided him in perfecting plans for his transatlantic discoveries. The globe which he then constructed is now treasured by his descendants in the old Behaim house in Nuremberg. Just over the river lifts the little roof that sheltered the painter Michael Wohlgemuth, the master of Albrecht Dürer. And down that narrow, crooked street is where Adam Kraft, the celebrated sculptor, was born. A step farther is the home of Peter Vischer, the renowned worker in bronze. And so the story goes — almost every building whispers of the great, is eloquent of the dead who die not from the hearts and minds of men.

Nuremberg's
fortifications.

While other European cities, excepting only Rothenburg-ob-der-Tauber, have surrendered their old walls to make room for more modern structures, Nuremberg has faithfully guarded hers, and today they stand almost as perfect as they were a thousand years ago. At each door is a magnificent round tower two hundred and fifty feet high. When first built these towers were quadrangular structures, but about the middle of the sixteenth century they were remodeled into their present symmetrical proportions and graceful appearance, after a design by the artist Dürer. Upon the top of the wall is an enclosed passageway with numerous small port-holes, and, at short distances from each other, are sharp turrets used in the earlier times as points of lookout for the sentry. By means of this passage it was possible for the sentinel to move entirely around the city unobserved by any lurking or approaching foe.

Many ancient
landmarks.

It needs only a glance at these old fortifications to convince one of the utter folly of any attempt, before the days of modern explosives and artillery, to enter the city against the will of the inhabitants. But for the strength of these feudal walls and turrets Nuremberg would have fallen



SPITTLER THOR.
WALL, MOAT, AND
DÜRER TOWER.

an easy prey to the imperial Field-Marshal Tilly, and the inhabitants would have been subjected to the same atrocious cruelties that the people of the Prussian-Saxon capital, Magdeburg, were compelled to endure at the hands of this ruthless conqueror. It was then well known that the people of Nuremberg were staunch supporters of the Reformation, and among the foremost to adopt its doctrines; and Tilly's sworn mission was to wipe away all signs and traces of Protestantism in Germany. It was also before these walls that the famous Bohemian, Count Wallenstein, suffered the loss of more than thirty thousand of his followers in his fruitless attempt to enter Nuremberg and set up the standard of Catholicism.

It is most interesting to note the jealous pride with which the burghers guard their ancient landmarks, and how desirous they are that their city shall not lose one whit of its medieval appearance. To this end every old building or tower is kept carefully renewed — renewed and yet without the slightest change of its original shape or design. It is to be hoped that this custom may always obtain, so that there may be left at least one spot in Europe that will convey to the mind of the traveler and to the student of history some definite and intelligent idea of the appearance of the country in medieval times.

The early history of Nuremberg is more or less clouded. Indeed there is absolutely no reliable information as to when and by whom the city was founded, and, further back than the beginning of the eleventh century, there are but few authentic records. It will be remembered that about this time Germany was in a very unsettled condition; Henry IV. was then at the head of the government, and his reign was marked by fickleness, extravagance, and great destruction of life and property. This haughty monarch waged continuous warfare against the pope by whom he was finally excommunicated, and he also became involved in serious quarrels with the members of his own family, until at last his dethronement was accomplished by his unnatural son, Henry V., who then ascended the throne and grasped the reins of government. As a result of these feuds Nuremberg suffered a serious calamity in the partial destruction of her city hall and the irreparable loss of many of her valuable and authentic records.

There is a tradition, however, of venerable age and mien, that the city was founded by the Romans who gave it the name of Neronesberg in honor of their Emperor Nero, but it must be confessed that little data

Early history of
the city.

Its probable
founders.

exist to confirm this, and no traces of Roman architecture have as yet been unearthed. The more common opinion is that the Franks and Bavarians were the first settlers of the country, and that they, with the aid of the Slavonians, founded the city. In all probability the five-cornered tower and the castle were the first structures erected, and the old patrician houses at the foot of the castle were the first dwellings of

Nuremberg. The huddled condition of these buildings and the narrowness of the streets, which are quite impassable for vehicles, force the conclusion that the chief thought of the inhabitants was to get as near as possible to the castle, in order that they might be in easy reach of the protection which that fortress afforded. The location, manner of construction, and general appearance of the five-cornered tower would seem to indicate that it was built for use as a signal station or watch-tower,



THE FIVE-CORNERED
TOWER.

Relics of a barbarous age.

and it is more than possible that it stood for centuries before the castle was built. This old tower is curiously constructed with five corners, hence called the *Fünfeckiger Thurm*, and at the top are large windows from which a splendid view of the whole surrounding country may be had. It is now used as a museum, and is filled with interesting relics of the age of torture — toys of a dead race of tyrants — said to be the finest and rarest collection of the kind in Europe. On the first floor stands the famous “*Eiserne Jungfrau*” in whose cruel embrace hundreds of victims suffered a horrible death. The executioner’s dress, his dull-sounding bell, his dim lantern, the wooden bed and the iron cell which the prisoner occupied the night before execution, may all be seen there. A trap-door at the foot of the “*Jungfrau*” shows where the body dropped through upon revolving knives, to be cut to pieces, and afterwards washed away in the river — the quiet little river which seems to have outlived even a faint memory of its awful past.

A cruel cradle set with hundreds of sharp iron spikes is also exhibited. This was used as a means of punishment as late as 1803, when a man and a woman were rocked together. The woman died in the cradle, but the man survived the torture, and lived two years thereafter. The "Torture Wheel" is also in this collection. The writer had often read in history of being "broken on the wheel," but never fully realized what it meant until he saw the horrible instrument itself. The victim was stretched upon a rack, then a heavy wheel, with dull iron blades set into the felly, was rolled against every part of his body, until his bones were literally broken in pieces. Among numerous other instruments are the apparatus for tearing out the tongue and the breast, the thumbscrews, the ducking machine, the yoke for the quarreling couple, the iron chair with its two thousand spikes, and the famous executioner's sword, which has been used in beheading eight hundred human beings. Yes, it is good fortune truly to live in the twentieth century.

Instruments of torture.

It was in this tower that the notorious robber knight Eppelein von Geilingen

The old robber knights.

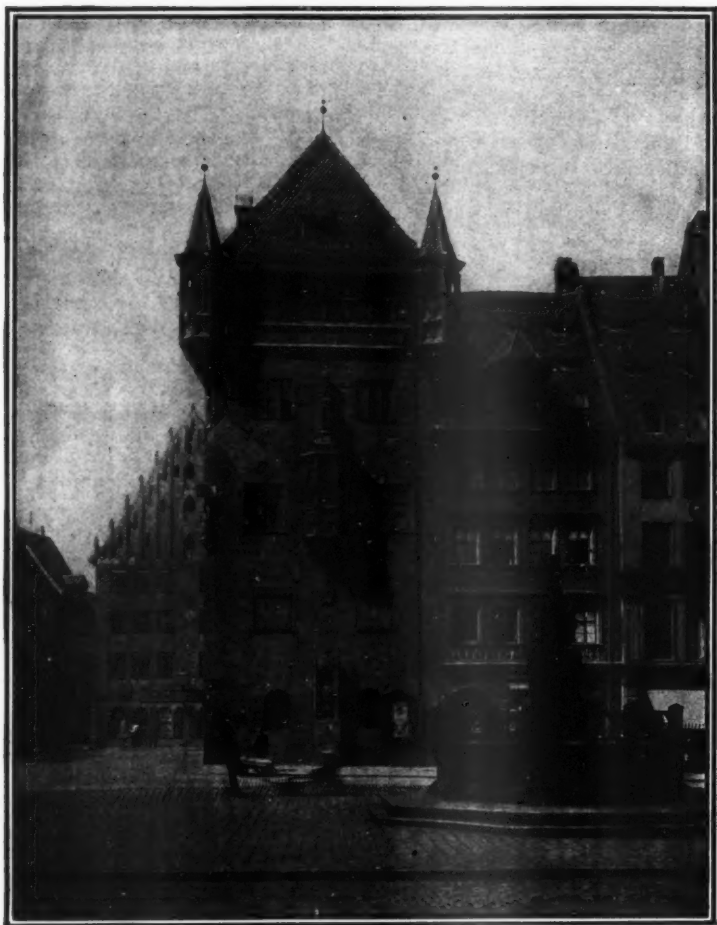
was confined after his capture by the Nurembergers. In the early part of the fourteenth century Germany was overrun by bands of robbers who plundered everything within reach, and rendered travel upon the highways extremely dangerous. These desperadoes lived luxuriously in mountain fastnesses, and when not engaged in war and pillage spent their time in feasting and revelry. The ruins of their magnificent



THE IRON MAIDEN.

castles are still to be seen along the Rhine and upon many of the public highways in Germany, especially those leading through mountainous districts. Their custom was to lie in wait for merchants or traders, and to despoil them of whatever they carried; consequently the exchange of goods between the imperial free cities was made a matter of almost utter impossibility. Exasperated by these depredations, the Nurembergers finally resolved to exterminate some of these bands in their immediate vicinity,

THE NASSAUER
HOUSE. A TYPICAL
SPECIMEN OF
NUREMBERG ARCHI-
TECTURE.



An important
capture.

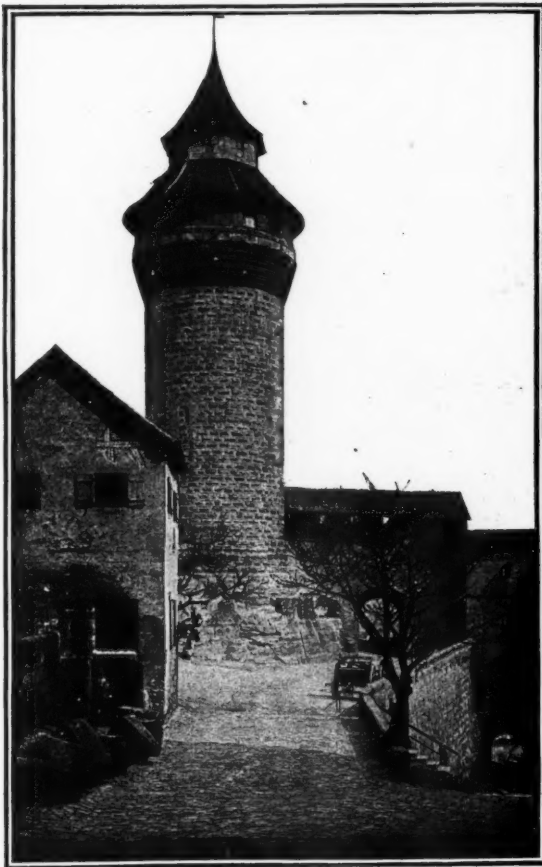
Escape of the
outlaw.

and after frequent attempts and many struggles, they succeeded in making one of the leaders, Eppelein von Geilingen, captive. He was immediately stripped of his gay attire, thrown into a cell in the tower, and chained to the floor. His capture caused great public rejoicing, and his execution was to be the occasion for a grand gala day in old Nuremberg. But the day prior to that set for his execution the wily knight begged as a last request the privilege of an hour in the courtyard with his faithful steed. His petition was finally granted, and the horse was brought forth from his stall, when Eppelein quickly sprang upon his back, leaped the wall, clearing the moat and making good his escape. The next day all Nuremberg assembled to witness the execution, but they found only the rich garments of the prisoner and the footprints of his steed on the wall. Shortly after his escape Eppelein sent back to Nuremberg the following message: "*Die Nürnberger hängen keinen sie hätten ihn denn bevor*" (The Nurembergers hang no one before they catch him). This taunting message was soon in everybody's mouth, and is today a well-known *Sprichwort* among the Nurembergers. The moat which tradition says the daring robber knight cleared in his memorable leap is thirty feet deep and a hundred feet broad. As a matter of fact he escaped from the tower in

some manner, but was recaptured later at a place called Neumarkt, and there beheaded. In his cell in the tower is a life-size figure, upon which are the garments worn by the noted prisoner, and these, together with the footprints of his steed on the wall, are now objects of great curiosity to strangers.

In the courtyard of the castle is a famous well dug during the reign of Konrad II. This well is three hundred and thirty-five feet deep, and extends through solid rock the entire distance, excepting only about twelve feet at the surface. The work was done by prisoners, and required thirty years for completion. Just above the water, which is from twelve

The castle's famous well.



to fifteen feet deep and always clear and sparkling, is a small gallery to which, in the sad old days, through an underground passage, the prisoners confined in dungeons under the city hall were accustomed to come for water. These prisoners were never

LITTLE MAIDEN AT THE DEEP WELL.

permitted to see the light of day. There are two of these passages, one extending to St. John's churchyard, about a mile outside the walls toward the north, and the other running in an opposite direction by way of the city hall, and under the river, to a small lake about three miles away called the "Dutzendteich." A portion of the second passage has been enlarged, and is now utilized as a wine restaurant. Located about forty feet below the foundation of an old patrician dwelling, and fitted up in true German *Rathskeller* style, it is, if possible, quite as unique as the famous "Bratwurstglöcklein." For in this dingy little spot the best wine in all Nuremberg is dispensed at a ridiculously low price. These passages, like the well, were dug by prisoners, and doubtless were intended as a means of escape in case the castle and city hall were suddenly taken by the enemy. At the deep well stands a bright little German maiden whose chief, if not only duty is to lower by means of a small windlass a lighted candle in the gallery just

Guardian of the well.

above the water and to relate to the visitor the history of the well and all the interesting points connected therewith. For seven years, day after day, has she stood at her post and told her little story, never seeming to tire and never losing her pleasant smile. On a small side table lie a few well-worn books to which she always turns in her unoccupied moments. In the seven years all her leisure time has been profitably utilized; for, during that period, she has learned to speak quite fluently almost as many different languages, and when the stranger enters the room she reads his nationality at a glance and immediately addresses him in his own tongue. And so, after one has seen the well and heard the story one is apt to linger a moment around the curb to watch the little maiden and hear her pleasant voice as she goes over the description again for some visitor from another quarter of the globe.

A historical tree.

In the center of the inner court of the castle stands the trunk of a huge linden planted by the hand of the Empress Kunigunde, wife of Henry II. who was crowned emperor of Germany in 1002. For more than eight hundred years this wonderful tree spread a magnificent shade in the old courtyard, but a few years ago it began to show signs of decay,

and one by one its giant branches withered and dropped to the earth, until in 1894 nothing was left but a tall bare stump.

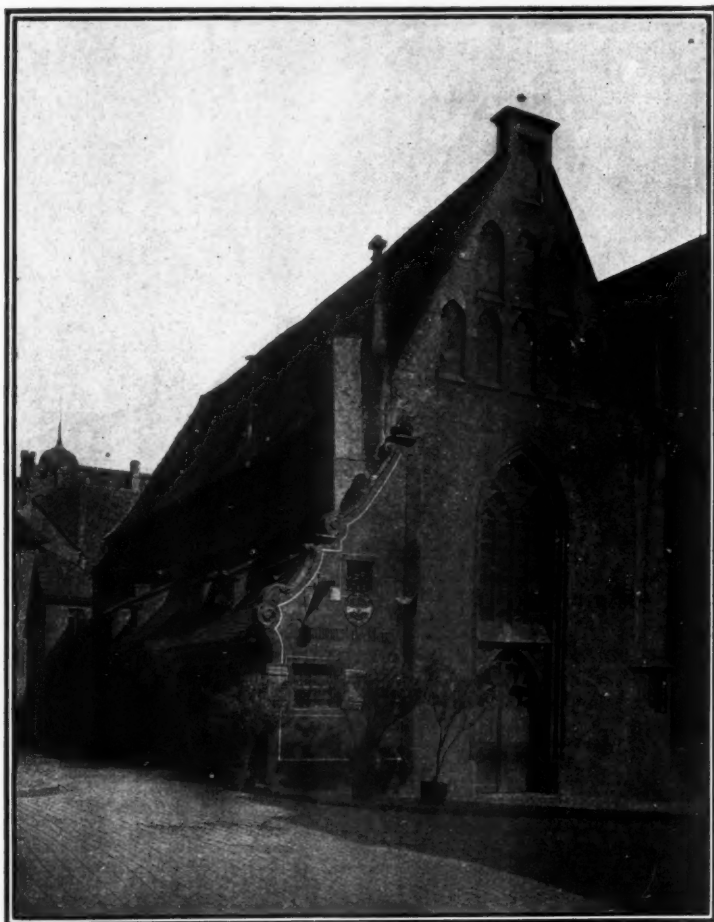
The venerable *Burg*, built upon a high jagged cliff and proudly overlooking the city, is itself full of history. For hundreds of years it was the dwelling-place of royalty. There is perhaps no other structure in all Europe about which clusters so much of interest as this



INTERIOR OF ALBRECHT DÜRER'S KITCHEN.

Home of royal families.

grand old fortress. The rulers of the Saxon dynasty, the Franconian emperors, the representatives of the house of Hohenstaufen, the Hohenzollerns from whom the present royal family is descended, the Hapsburgs, now on the throne in Austria, and the Wittesbachs of Bavaria—all once dwelt within the walls of this ancient *Burg*. Here lived the haughty Emperor Henry IV., who deposed Pope Gregory VII. and drove him an exile to Salerno. Here dwelt Konrad III. and Frederick Barbarossa, the conspicuous leaders of two crusades to the Holy Land. It was from this old castle that Charles IV. issued his famous edict known as the "Golden Bull," which required that every emperor of Germany should hold his

THE BRATWURST-
GLÖCKLEIN.

first parliament in Nuremberg. Emperor Sigismund dwelt here when he caused the distinguished preacher John Huss, the rector of the University of Prague, to be burned at the stake for proclaiming the doctrines of Wyclif. It was the home of Frederick von Hohenzollern, from whom the proud title of *Burggraf* of Nuremberg descended to the present emperor of Germany. In short, this venerable castle is known to have sheltered more than a score of central Europe's most distinguished monarchs.

From the high portico of the castle a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country may be obtained. In the distance loom up the celebrated Bavarian Alps; nearer stand the classic walls of the University of Erlangen; below in the valley are the ruins of a church and monument which the emperor of the Romans, Charlemagne, erected when he invaded this part of the empire; and high upon the hill to the left stands the historic "Alte Veste," from which Gustavus Adolphus made an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge Count Wallenstein during the Thirty Years' war.

The castle walls are hung with many valuable works by old German and Italian artists. "Ecce Homo" by Dürer's pupil, Hans Schauffelin, which decorates one side of the great banqueting hall is treasured as a

Masterpieces
of art.

masterpiece of art. As the castle was undergoing repairs a few years ago, preparatory to the reception of the royal family from Munich, an inner ceiling was discovered in the reception room, adorned by a magnificent painting of a large imperial eagle of the fifteenth century. The name of the artist, however, remains to this day a mystery.

The "Bratwurstglöcklein."

On the side of the hill, a stone's throw from the foot of the castle stands an old-time restaurant, the "Bratwurstglöcklein,"—The Little Sausage Bell—once the gathering place of Hans Sachs, Albrecht Dürer, Peter Vischer, Adam Kraft, and other distinguished Nurembergers of medieval times. The hostelry is, in one sense, the most remarkable restaurant in the world; for five hundred years it has fearlessly nestled against the walls of the church, and no voice in all these years has been raised in protest against the right of its proprietor to dispense his foaming beverage.

On the contrary, the reverend father, when fatigued by his labors in the church on Sunday morning, frequently pauses at the "Glocklein" for rest and refreshment.

Nuremberg has its full quota, too, of interesting churches, the finest of which are the St. Lorenz, and the St. Sebaldus, both Protestant. In the St. Lorenz interest centers around a wonderful piece of handicraft by Adam Kraft, called the Ciborium.

CHURCH OF ST. LORENZ. THE CIBORIUM.



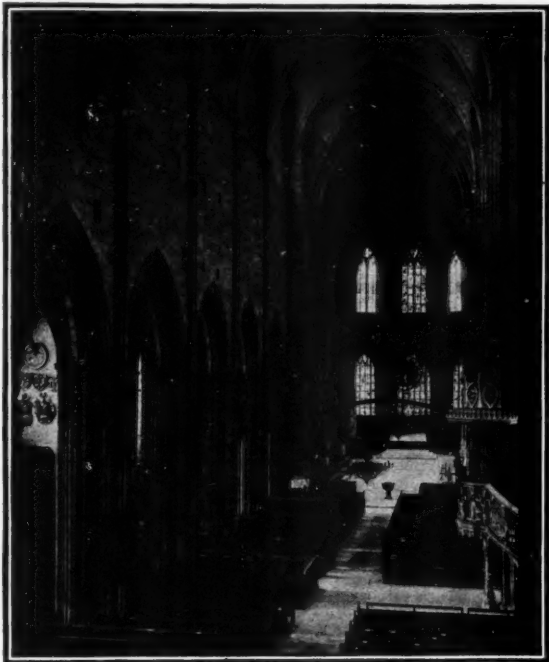
The wonderful Ciborium.

This truly admirable piece of work is of solid stone, and represents the holy tabernacle resting upon life-sized figures of the master and his two assistants. Above this are the three principal scenes of the passion of Christ, in relief work. In the next section is Christ before the judges, in the third the crucifixion, and in the fourth the resurrection; the whole terminating in a beautiful curve like a shepherd's crook, suggesting the idea that the office of Christ, as a shepherd, is the crowning work of salvation. This masterly piece of handicraft is seventy feet high, and was hewn out of a stone by the celebrated sculptor, assisted by two of his pupils. In connection with this monument they tell the story that Kraft, then a young man, became enamored of the beautiful daughter of one Hans Imhof, the head of a renowned patrician family of Nuremberg; his love was reciprocated by

the fair young lady; but the difference in their stations in life rendered it impossible for them to marry. When, however, the love affair was brought to the ears of the young lady's father, he sent for young Kraft and told him that if he could design and build some monument in the Lorenzkirche that judges would pronounce of sufficient importance to perpetuate his name, he would grant his permission for the marriage. This was the incentive for the seven long years of labor that resulted in the famous Ciborium, a piece of work which the judges were unanimous in proclaiming the most graceful and delicate piece of stone carving of the age. And thus Kraft won the victory and led to the altar the fair daughter of the nobleman.

The St. Sebaldus, like its sister church, the St. Lorenz, is gothic in its style of architecture. In the main aisle, and near the center, stands a temple constructed of gold, silver, and bronze, covering a sarcophagus in which are preserved the bones of St. Sebaldus. Around this temple,

St. Sebaldus.



with their backs against the pillars, stand the twelve apostles, as if on guard, and above them are twelve smaller figures, representing prophets and fathers of the church. Altogether, nearly one hundred figures may be counted, all finely cast and finished. This temple represents five years of uninterrupted labor by the celebrated master Peter Vischer and his five sons,

INTERIOR OF ST. LORENZ CHURCH.

and the work is regarded as one of the most perfect creations of art in any age. Several copies of it have been made, one of which, in miniature, is now in the Central Park Museum at New York. This church has also another interesting piece of bronze, the oldest bronze casting of Nuremberg—the baptismal font from which the Emperor Wenzel, born in Nuremberg in 1361, was baptized.

The bringing of the imperial jewels to Nuremberg is the subject of a finely executed painting by Paul Ritter which adorns the wall at the head of the grand staircase in the city hall. During the reign of Emperor Sigismund, he commanded that the insignia of the empire be brought to Nuremberg. His command was executed March 24, 1424, when the imperial casket was carried into the city amid great pomp and splendor. The jewels were deposited in a shrine built for them in the center of the church of the Holy Ghost, and here they were kept securely guarded

A painting by Paul Ritter.

KAULBACH'S FAMOUS
PAINTING OF KING
OTTO III. AT THE TOMB
OF THE EMPEROR
CHARLEMAGNE.



until the fall of the empire in the west in 1806, when they were transferred to the palace treasury in Vienna where they still remain. The city hall is also rich in Dürer's historic fresco painting, representing the triumphant military procession of the Emperor Maximilian I. Another of Nuremberg's noted paintings is treasured in the old Carthusian monastery, one of the buildings now occupied by the "Germanische Museum." This is Kaulbach's masterpiece, representing the visit of King Otto III. to the tomb of the Emperor Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle in the year 1000.

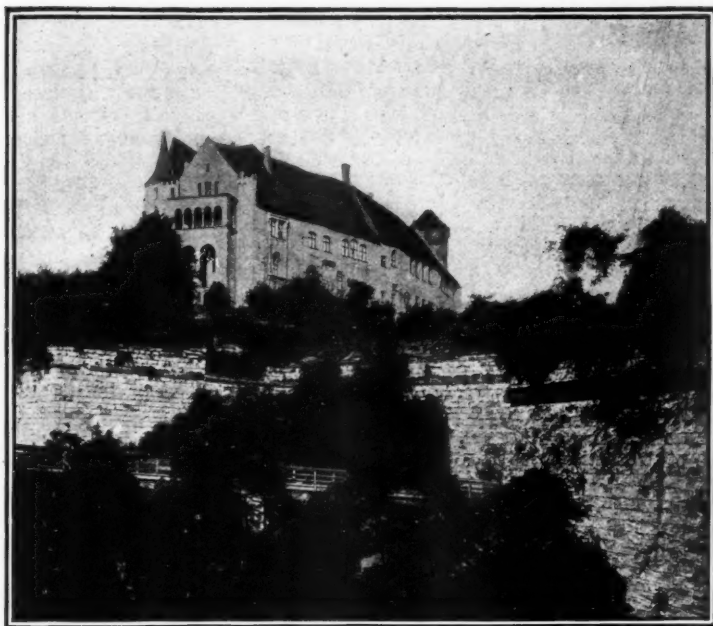
Nuremberg's beautiful fountains.

A word in reference now to Nuremberg's beautiful fountains. They are beautiful, not simply because they are symmetrical and graceful, but because they are old and symbolical. They are not mere monuments of stone and bronze, but historic tablets upon which are recorded the thoughts of bygone centuries. "Der Schöne Brunnen" — The Beautiful Fountain — is a three-story pure gothic stone pyramid sixty feet high, designed by Behaim in the fourteenth century. At the base are the seven electors of the empire and the ancient pagan heroes: Hector, Alexander the Great, and Julius Cæsar; the Jewish: Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus; and the Christian: Clodwig, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon. The division above is richly ornamented, and contains the statues of Moses and the prophets.

"Der Tugend Brunnen" — The Fountain of Virtue — is a work of the sixteenth century in bronze by Wurzelbauer. At the base stand six female figures, representing virtue; above them are six boys holding the armorial bearings of the city; and at the top, on a richly ornamented pillar, stands justice, with a crane as a symbol of vigilance. When the fountain plays, thirty-six streams are thrown into the large bowl at the base.

Manufacturing gold leaf.

The inhabitants of Nuremberg are a thrifty and intelligent people, and the products of their industry find a ready market in almost every part of the world. "*Die Nürnberger Hand geht durch alle Land*" is a *Sprichwort* whose origin dates back many centuries. Among the more important of the industries is the manufacture of gold and silver leaf. The process is interesting, especially to strangers, for the work is done



VIEW OF THE CASTLE
FROM THE WEST.

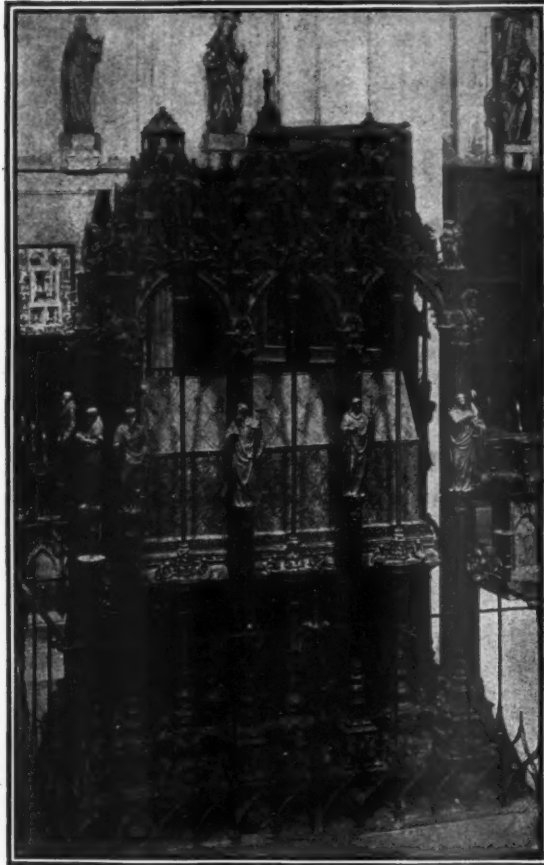
wholly by hand, no machine having yet been invented that will produce perfect leaves. Fine optical, mathematical, and surgical instruments are made here, as well as an endless variety of toys and fancy goods. The manufacture of *Lebkuchen* (gingerbread) is an important industry which has flourished since the early times, many thousand tons of this celebrated bread being exported to all parts of the world every year. The superiority of the Nuremberg gingerbread is claimed to be due, not alone to the secret the manufacturers possess for making it, but to the peculiarly delicate flavor of the honey used in sweetening it. This delicate flavor is attributed to a certain flower that grows about Nuremberg and is peculiar to the section.

Nuremberg early acquired renown in the manufacture of clocks and watches. One of the burghers, Peter Heinlein, is credited with being the maker of the first watch, called "The Nuremberg Egg" in consequence of its peculiar oval shape. Hitherto Heinlein has not been sufficiently appreciated by the Nurembergers, but of late they have opened their eyes to the neglect into which their renowned ancestor had been allowed to fall, and a Heinlein monument is to be erected near the house which was the home of the famous locksmith five hundred years ago.

The Nurembergers are essentially a *gemüthlich* people. There is no single word in English that conveys quite the idea or meaning of *Gemüthlichkeit*; but the noun from which it is derived, means, to the people of southern Germany, good nature, comfort, and sociability combined, and is a quality to which they take especial delight in laying claim. Much of their spare time is passed in the company of their friends in the parks, cafés or concert halls. The "at home" hour is from eleven to twelve Sunday morning, and then only for the formal caller and visitor. At no other time is he expected to pay his respects to the *Herrschaften* in their own homes, except by special invitation. If he desires to spend the evening with them he calls at the "Golden Eagle," "The Red Cock," or the "White Elephant," where he is certain to find the family gathered about a table refreshing themselves with beer.

Social character-
istics.

The Nurembergers are passionately fond of good music, and the park or concert hall that promises this is sure of a big patronage. All such places are provided with an abundance of tables and chairs, and while the music goes on the waiters move noiselessly among the audience, keeping the beer glasses well filled. The people are good listeners, and when the orchestra begins all conversation ceases; and no matter



TOMB OF
ST. SEBALDUS.

Pleasures of
winter.

whether the big drum and the great horn are contributing deafening variations to Wagner's "Tannhäuser," or the stringed instruments are bringing out soft strains of Schumann's "Träumerei," a strict silence is preserved to the end. In summer the concerts are in the open air, and during a pleasant Sunday afternoon or evening it is no uncommon thing to see an audience of five or six thousand quietly seated, sipping foaming beer, and listening attentively to good music.

But it is in winter that the weird old city dons her gayest

attire. Then a ceaseless round of concerts, operas, balls, and reunions keeps the city in a mad whirl. Everybody joins in the dance excepting only the *Ball Mutter*; she is doomed to a back seat, and must get whatever pleasure she can in watching how gracefully her daughter "trips the light fantastic." For it is a custom faithfully adhered to in southern Germany that when the daughter reaches the age which permits her to appear in society, the mother must lay aside her ball attire and drop back into the place prepared for her against the wall—become, in fact, what the Germans term a *Ball Mutter*. The aim in life of every German maiden is to marry and become a good *Hausfrau*; and, as custom does not permit the young man to visit the young lady in her own home before engagement, the ballroom becomes of necessity the courting place. The mother's most important duty, consequently, is to be on the lookout for opportunities that may advance her daughter's interests. For this

reason she has no time to join in the whirl of pleasure. To the young lady the period from eighteen to twenty is precious; but if, at the end of her second season in society, she finds that she has been unsuccessful in making a desirable conquest, she begins to feel that life to her is a failure.

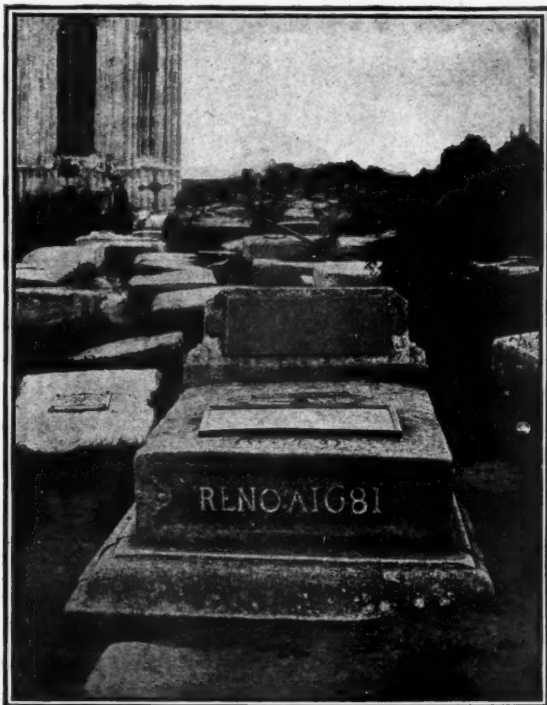
The *Weinachtsfest*, or Christmas holiday season, is observed in Nuremberg with the most scrupulous exactitude. It is at this time of the year the quaint old city may be seen at her best. Windows are artistically decorated, and houses, from top to bottom, are brilliantly illuminated. And as the white mantle of winter settles gently down upon the steep, tiled roofs, and the moon climbs from behind the romantic *Burg*, and casts her cold white effulgence on the slender turrets and parapeted walls, a picture is presented that defies indeed the most subtle brush.

The market-place for weeks prior to *Weinachtsfest* is given over to the venders of toys and tinsel. Booths with all sorts of Christmas decorations fill every nook and corner; and thousands of Christmas trees, brought from neighboring woodlands, give the place the appearance of a thrifty young forest. For the three holidays beginning December 24 work is entirely suspended; the local law compels the closing of all places of business, and the people, bent on merriment, parade the streets, and fill the cafés, restaurants and concert-halls to overflowing. Everybody has his Christmas tree. No matter how poor he may be, if he has a place to sleep, the lighted Christmas tree will surely be seen in his window on Christmas eve. Even the common beggar that walks the streets all day asking alms, falls into line with the rest, and carries to some place he calls home, his Christmas tree. This tree may be a very small one — a mere

branch — but the light and the tinsel shine and sparkle upon it just as brightly as they do upon that in the finely decorated salon of the rich baron; and when, on Christmas morn, this poor creature receives at the hand of some kindly *Hausfrau* the accustomed generous slice of gingerbread, no prince in his rich possessions is more happy.

On New Year's eve a novel custom prevails. During the last hours of the old year not a person thinks of sleeping. The cafés and restaurants

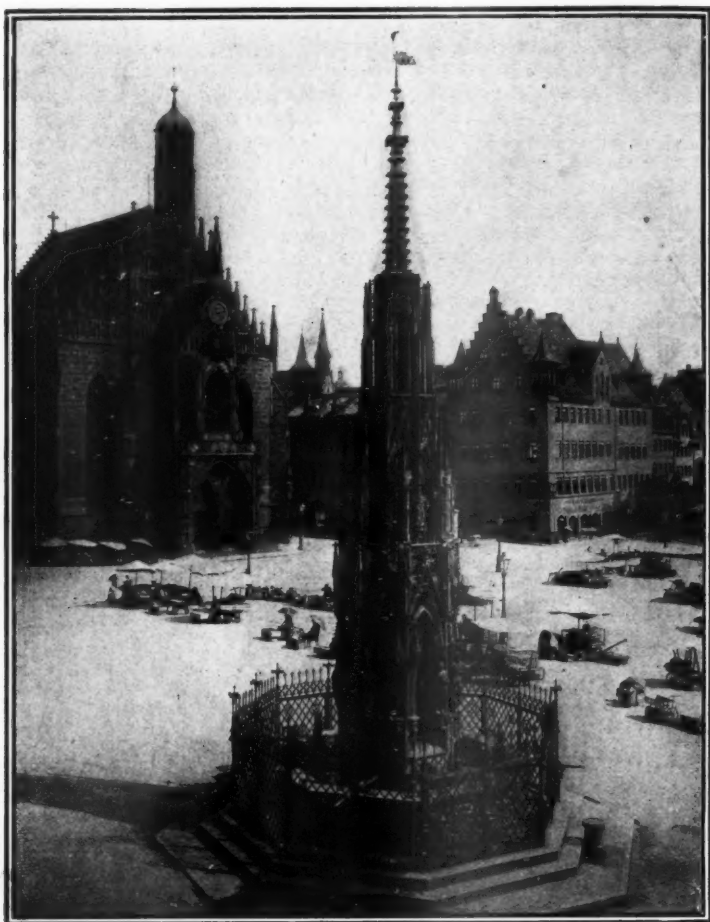
Christmas festivities.



DÜRER'S GRAVE.

New Year's customs.

DER SCHÖNE BRUN-
NEN, MARKET-PLACE
AND CHURCH OF ST.
MARY THE VIRGIN.



are filled with merry parties, and in all the homes the light, for once in the year at least, is turned on regardless of expense. Beer, punch, and champagne flow freely, and as the moments slip swiftly away the clink of the glasses becomes louder and more frequent. When the hour strikes twelve guns are fired, drums are beat, and windows are thrown wide open. Old calendars are all burned, and everyone shakes hands with his friends, and shouts "*Prosit Neujahr!*" and the weird old city on the Pegnitz adds another page to her already long and interesting history.



Review Questions.

1. What impressions does a first sight of Nuremberg make upon the traveler?
2. What famous men and deeds are associated with the town?
3. Describe its fortifications.
4. What great events of the Reformation took place here?
5. What is the probable history of the founding of the city?
6. What strange relics of a barbarous age does it still show?
7. What is the story of the robber knight Von Geilingen?
8. What is the history of the well in the castle courtyard?
9. What relic of the eleventh century is still to be seen in this courtyard?
10. What famous associations has the castle itself?
11. What artistic interest has the castle?
12. What gives special interest to the *Bratwurstglöcklein*?
13. Describe the churches of St. Lorenz and St. Sebaldus.
14. What interest attaches to the painting by Ritter in the city hall?
15. Describe Kaulbach's painting treasured in the old

Carthusian monastery. 16. Describe the chief fountains of the city. 17. For what industries are the Nurembergers widely known? 18. Describe the social pleasures of the people.

1. Who were St. Lorenz and St. Sebaldus? 2. What are the most famous works of Albert Dürer? 3. Who was Field-Marshal Tilly? 4. When and why did Count Wallenstein try to enter Nuremberg? 5. What are the leading facts regarding the University of Erlangen? 6. What is the meaning of Ciborium? 7. Who was Kaulbach?

Burg. Castle; fortified place. *Burggraf.* The governor of a fortified place. *Hausfrau.* Housewife. *Herrschaften.* Persons of rank. *Rathskeller.* Public wine cellar. *Sprichwort.* A proverb; adage. *Prosit Neujahr.* A happy New Year. *Die Nürnberg Hand geht durch alle Land.* Nuremberg handiwork goes to every country.

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Search Questions.

Glossary.

Bibliography.

CRITICAL STUDIES IN GERMAN LITERATURE.

I. LESSING'S "NATHAN THE WISE."

BY ROBERT WALLER DEERING.

(Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature, Western Reserve University.)

Next to Goethe's "Faust," Lessing's "Nathan" is the most characteristic, the most German work our poetry has produced.—*Gervinus.*

NO student of German literature, however modest his aspirations, can afford to pass by Lessing. He is one of Germany's greatest thinkers and teachers, one of the greatest moral and intellectual benefactors of his age and people. He ranks with Luther as one of the great reformers: the one reformed German religion, the other German literature and criticism. Lessing compels our regard, moreover, not merely because he was a pioneer, but because he has a power and influence all his own; he was "in advance of his age" in a sense which does not apply to many.

One of Germany's greatest thinkers.

Born of sturdy, clear-headed, intellectual stock, blessed with a vigorous, eager mind, and sound, far-seeing judgment, equipped with learning and culture truly remarkable, ruled by the highest standards of life and character and by a spirit as sweet and gentle as it was brave, inspired by a passionate love of truth and unflinching courage in the pursuit of it, endowed with keen perception of the faults and weaknesses of his age, master of a classic style, whose every word is charged with meaning, and of forceful reasoning, whose logic is irresistible, he took and still maintains a most commanding position in the world of German thought and letters.

Many good qualities.

Today Lessing's opinions are honored perhaps more than those of any other German author, and one often hears that "to go back to Lessing is to advance." It is likely that he has set more people to thinking than any other German writer. Next to his clear-headedness and large-heartedness, his dominant trait is, perhaps, his genuineness and his love of the truth; he is a fearless defender of truth established, and no less a tireless leader in the search for truth yet undiscovered. "If God," he says, "held all truth in His right hand, and in His left nothing but the ever-restless impulse for truth, though with the condition of ever erring, and should say to me 'Choose,' I would humbly fall at His feet and say: 'Father, give me the left; pure truth is for Thee alone.'" The saying is characteristic, for his life was spent in this cause. His other strongest trait is his sweet-tempered cheerfulness, his poise, balance, self-control — call it what we will — which is astonishing when we remember the continued privation, distress, and disappointment which filled his life.

His present status.

He was the gifted son of a poor village parson with small pay and large family. As eldest son, he was intended for the church, and, supported

Early life and work.

by scholarships, enjoyed the best educational advantages. Early university friendships brought him among actors and artists and authors, and he studied art and literature and men and things more than theology. At nineteen he began his career as a man of letters drifting about as opportunity invited, and working for years in Leipsic, Berlin, Breslau, as essayist, reviewer, reporter, translator, critic, and hack-writer generally — often deceived by fair prospects and at times in actual want. Cherished plans failed one after another, and only such friends as Moses Mendelssohn, the grandfather of the great musician, saved him from despair. Gradually, however, he won his way and made himself felt and feared as an essayist and critic. His ambition had been to become the German Molière, but seeing that French standards, as those of an utterly foreign national type, would never suit Germany, he became a disciple of Shakespeare, and remodeled German drama after the ideals of a kindred Teutonic race, the English. While he destroyed French influence, he put something better in its place. He is always a constructive, not merely a destructive critic. Most critics tear down; Lessing built up, as well. Not by precept alone, but by example does he emphasize his views. His "*Minna von Barnhelm*" and "*Emilia Galotti*" are the first great national German comedy and tragedy. His "*Laoköon*" laid down the canons of German art criticism. Perhaps his best critical work was done in his "*Dramaturgy*," the fruit of his labors in Hamburg, whither he had been called as critic of a new theater established by private enterprise. It seemed just the place for him, but alas! his ideals were too high, and another disappointment was added to his already long list.

A disciple of
Shakespeare.

End of his wander-
ings.

At last, after some twenty years of this wandering life, Lessing found an abiding-place in his "dear lonely little Wolfenbüttel," where, as librarian to the Duke of Brunswick, he spent the last decade of his life. For once Fortune seemed to smile upon him. After years of waiting, Eva König became his wife, and he began to think himself "as happy as other men are"; but it was too fair a vision to last — she died in little more than a year. It is fortunate that he did not long survive her; these last three years were darker and lonelier than any before, saddened yet further by failing strength and a theological controversy with Pastor Goeze of Hamburg. But his sweet spirit rose above even this, and loneliness brought him peace. He died February, 1781, fifty-two years old.

Among Lessing's works his "*Nathan the Wise*" deserves especial attention, first because, in its beautiful lesson of unselfish humanity, in its noble ideals of religious life and character, it stands unique in literature. No other book but the Bible has treated these great problems of religion and of life, of the relation of man to man and of man to his God, with such power and beauty. It is a book for all men and all time.

Lessing's greatest
work.

Again, it is his greatest work — in a sense his life work, and at the same time one of the most striking examples of intellectual heredity on record. The earliest ancestor we can find was known for his liberal views; the poet's grandfather is remembered for a notable work on "*Tolerance in Religion*"; his father was an able defender of the Reformation and its religious liberty. Lessing himself, as a boy of twenty, takes up this theme in one of his earliest plays, "*The Jews*"; later it appears again in his "*Vindications*"; while in "*Nathan*," the ripest fruit of his maturest years, it is still the burden of his thought. Lessing and Nathan are twin spirits, inwardly, at least, so alike that who knows the one knows the other. Nowhere else does the singularly strong and beautiful character of the author find such eloquent expression; nowhere else does he urge with such skill and power the great principles of religious liberty and unselfish humanity for which he stands.

Lessing calls "*Nathan*" "the son of my old age, whom polemics helped to bring into the world." His reference is to the famous theological controversy which gave rise to the play. As custodian of the ducal

library in Wolfenbüttel, Lessing had published valuable contributions to the history of philosophy and religion; among these, and under the general title of "Wolfenbüttel Fragments," he had edited several rather radical essays on theological questions written by Professor Reimarus of Hamburg. Though he disclaimed the authorship of them and even agreement with them, these papers soon involved him in bitter controversy. Put on his mettle, he expressed his views in several pamphlets, in which Lessing shows himself a broad scholar, a profound thinker, a passionate lover of truth, and the devoted champion of the freedom of thought and conscience. His enemies were worsted and took cowardly refuge behind the authorities, who were induced to forbid his further writing on theological questions—on the ground that he "antagonized the principal doctrines of the sacred writings and Christianity." Nothing daunted, he determined "to mount his old pulpit, the stage, to see if they would let him preach undisturbed from there." Taking up the unfinished sketch of an old play laid aside years before, he made it into a "sermon" such as has no rival save the Sermon on the Mount. With it his plan was "to play a better joke on the theologians than with ten 'Fragments' more." This sermon-drama was "Nathan the Wise." It is a strange revenge—an olive branch of love and peace to those who were expecting (and deserving) a lash of scorpions. Lessing is a changed man; he is no longer the "Hotspur of criticism," who fights for the love of fight and out of hatred of error. Deep sorrow has fallen upon him; he has lost his wife, his baby, and with them his happiness; he is again alone and more lonely than ever before in all his lonely life; his health is rapidly failing. Though outwardly calm, his heart is broken; he has paid dear for his one short year of happiness, and feels "tempted to curse the day when he even *wished* to be as happy as other people." It is the awful calmness of madness. Yet with superb control he is "too proud to acknowledge himself unhappy . . . only set the teeth and let the boat drift at the mercy of winds and waves; enough that I will not upset it myself." His loneliness has brought him calm and peace at last. Out of the darkness of this bitter grief has come this play so full of sweetness and light. His dominant passion is now no longer criticism of human error, but compassion upon human blindness, sympathy with human weakness. It is the operating surgeon, firm—even stern—but kind, who now deftly wields the knife for the relief of the suffering body.

Why he wrote it.

A strange revenge.

His dominant passion.

Lessing's theological quarrel had raised the question: "What is the essence of religion?" The character of Nathan is the answer: Faith in God and in the creed of the fathers, whatever that may be, exemplified in a life of loving service and unselfish humanity. "For the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life."

The religion of "Nathan" is also the creed of its author. With him: "Well-doing is the main thing; belief is only secondary." "It does not concern one's conscience how useful one is, but how useful one *would* be." "It is not agreement in opinions, but agreement in virtuous actions, that renders the world virtuous and happy." And what he believed, he lived. In his poverty and disappointment he carried out that cheerful philosophy which teaches us to thank God for the chastening of sorrow, as for the blessing of happiness—for "as the gold is tried by fire, so the heart is tried by pain."

Lessing's creed.

For this play, which deals exclusively with religious types, Lessing was most happy in his choice of the time and place of the action. The scene is laid in Jerusalem: the "holy city" of the "chosen people," the Jews, memorable for the life and death of Christ, the cradle of Christianity, now become the residence of the Sultan and the seat of Mohammedan government. All the world pressed together there—the East, the West; the Cross and the Crescent floated over Christian, Moslem, Jew, and all the rest. One need only look about and choose. Nor

Time and place well chosen.

is the time less fitting. It is the reign of the liberal, generous Saladin, the Third Crusade, when the world was full of sectional hate, when bigotry waged war in the name of religion, when sword and simitar ran red with blood under the shadow of the Holy Sepulcher, the tomb of the Prince of Peace! What a time for the portrayal of true toleration, the common brotherhood of man, the pure unselfish love of humanity!

Opening of the play.

The play opens in the home of Nathan, a wealthy Jew in Jerusalem. Returning from a long journey, he is welcomed home by Daja, the old nurse and companion of his adopted daughter, Recha, and learns that his house has been on fire and his daughter in danger of death in the flames. She has been saved, however, by the heroism of a captive young Templar, whose life has been spared by the Sultan Saladin on account of his resemblance to a long-lost brother of the Sultan. With the pride of his Order and a "Christian's" contempt for the Jew, he has refused to enter Nathan's home or to accept any thanks. Cordial invitation is "all in vain, he will not come to you — in short he comes not to any Jew."

Christian types.

With this brief view of the grateful Jew, of the narrow-minded nurse, and the prejudiced Templar, we turn to other Christian types. The Patriarch of Jerusalem, the highest Christian prelate and, as well, the embodiment of all a Christian ought *not* to be, sends a messenger to the Templar with an invitation to become a spy, to bear secret letters, and to lead a well-laid *Christian* plot against the life of Saladin. The Templar indignantly refuses to play "the thankless villain" towards the Sultan, in spite of the Patriarch's assurance that "a villainy in man's esteem may not be one in God's." The messenger retires, glad of the repulse; for even his humble, servile soul revolts at the intended treachery of his fanatical superior. The Patriarch represents, of course, not religion, but selfishness in ambush behind religion; his faith is not of the heart, but merely the tool of his ambition; his piety is not that of the hypocrite, whose outward show of religion is but a mask and who dreads discovery, but is even more dangerous; it is that of the bigot, whose creed is armor, within which he lives safe, comfortable, complacent, feeling that, in serving the interests of his creed, he also serves his own.

The friar is the opposite extreme — a good heart, but a negative, slavish, dependent Christian, who shuns the world and its sinful contact and sees his salvation in the thought that he has done and believed what he has been told to do and believe.

Mohammedan types.

In Act II. the scene changes to Saladin's palace, and we have types of a third religion — Mohammedanism. The Sultan and his sister, Sittah, are playing chess, the favorite game of the East. Saladin loses, and orders payment of the stake to his sister. He generously lets her win, and is, moreover, too distracted to play well. There is trouble ahead. The truce with the Templars is over, renewed hostilities are impending, and Saladin's hopes of securing peace by the intermarriage of his family with that of Richard Lionheart have been shattered by the prejudice of the Christian king. A bitter arraignment of such fanaticism follows:

Sittah.

Did I not laugh

From the first at your beauteous dreams?

You do not, will not know the Christians.

Christianity, not manhood, is their pride.

E'en that which from their founder on has spiced

Their superstition with humanity,

'Tis not for its humanity they love it.

No; but because Christ taught, Christ practised it.

Happy for them He was so good a man!

Happy for them that they can trust His virtue!

His virtue? Not His virtue, but His name,

They say, shall spread abroad and shall devour

And put to shame the names of all good men.

The name, the name is all their pride.

Why else,

Saladin.

You think, should they require of you and Melech

Sittah. To take the Christian name, ere you could love
A Christian consort?
Yes; as if in Christians,
As Christians only, could exist that love
With which, in the beginning, God endowed
Both man and woman!*

Al Hafi, the Dervish, the Sultan's treasurer, appears to take charge of certain moneys expected as tribute from distant provinces, and is much chagrined to find that, instead of receiving, he is ordered to pay out yet more — the stake of the lost game. In his indignation he lets out the secret that Sittah, the generous sister, has not only returned all she had won, but has been defraying the expenses of the Sultan's household, as well. At this revelation of Saladin's desperate financial straits, she suggests that Hafi turn to his friend Nathan, the rich Jew, for help. Saladin is not concerned for himself: "A cloak, a sword, a horse — and God" are enough — but he is distressed for "the poor who must make what shift they can" until his treasury is replenished. His chief concern is that:

The alms
About the sepulcher, if only they
Might be continued; if the Christian pilgrims
Need only not go empty-handed.

With his generous human sympathy he sees only their human need, and forgets that he is at war with their race and creed. What a contrast to the "Christian" prelate, who is even now plotting against his life!

The scene returns to Nathan's home. After long waiting he has a chance to tell the Templar his gratitude for the rescue of Recha. His grateful tears fall on the hem of the Templar's mantle, as he humbly kisses it; but he is repulsed. Yet, seeing sterling character behind this rudeness, he persists in honoring the Templar's heart:

Nathan. Disguise yourself, dissemble as you will.
Here, too, I find you out. You were too good,
Too honorable, to be more polite.
A girl, all sentiment — her waiting woman
All eagerness to serve — her father absent —
You cared for her good name; fled from her gaze,
Fled that you might not conquer. Further cause
For thanks.

Templar. I must confess you know the motives
That ought to be a Templar's.

Nathan. Only a Templar's?
Ought only — and because his Order bids?
I know a good man's motives, and I know
Good men are everywhere.

Templar. But with no distinction?
Nathan. Distinguished by their color, form, and dress.
All such distinctions are of small account.
The great man everywhere needs ample space:
Average ones, like us,
Stand everywhere in crowds. But let not one
Cast slurs upon the others. Knots and gnarls
Must live on friendly terms. One little peak
Must not take airs, as 'twere the only one
Not sprung from earth.

Creeds, like men, must bear and forbear with each other; for no one little creed should claim to be the only true faith.

Templar. Well said; but know you, Nathan,
What people practised first this casting slurs,
What people were the first to call themselves
The chosen people? How if I — not hate,
Indeed — but cannot help despising them
For all their pride — a pride descended



*The passages from the play are quoted from the translation of Miss Ellen Frothingham. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

LESSING'S "NATHAN THE WISE."

To Mussulman and Christian,—that their God
Must be the one true God? You start to hear
Such words from me, a Christian Templar.
When, where, has this fanaticism of having
The better God, and forcing Him as best
On all the world, e'er showed itself in form
More black than here and now?

Nathan.

You know not how much closer you have drawn me.
We must, we must be friends! Despise my people
With all your heart. We neither chose our people.
Are we our people? What does "people" mean?
Is Jew or Christian rather Jew or Christian
Than man? May I have found in you another
Who is content to be esteemed a man!

Templar.

You have, by heaven, you have! Your hand! I blush
That for a moment I should have misjudged you.

The Jew wins over
the Templar.

The Christian is first astonished — then softened, then conquered by this Jew, whose only weapon is his noble heart full of love for his fellow man. The Templar is the genuine, though impulsive nature, which is free from bigotry itself, but despises it in others. This proud contempt of narrowness, however, itself leads to intolerance; scornful indifference to creeds leads to hatred of those who profess them. The Templar's unjust reproach to Nathan: "Not all are free, who scorn their chains" applies exactly to himself.

In Act III., while Nathan has gone to Saladin, Daja, the Christian nurse, whose "conscience will no more be lulled to sleep," undertakes to convert Recha — without success:

Recha.

Daja, Daja!

What mean such words? What strange conceits you have!
His God for whom he fights! Can God be owned?
What sort of God were He whom man could own —
Who needs defenders? How can any tell
The spot of earth for which his birth designed him
If not the spot on which it placed him?

When was I not all ear to hear you tell
Of Christian heroes, often as you would?
When gave I not their deeds my admiration,
Their sufferings my tears? True, their belief
I never held their greatest heroism;
But all the more consoling was the lesson
That faith in God depends not on the views
We entertain of Him. That has my father
So often told us; and yourself, dear Daja,
Have oft confirmed it. Why desire alone
To undermine what both have helped to build?

Daja is free from ordinary selfishness, but is filled with ignorant pride. She stands for that narrow, ignorant piety, which is "true and sincere up to the limit of its understanding, but lacks that education without which the best intentions are perverted and misled."

Saladin sets a snare
for Nathan.

Meanwhile Nathan is expected at the palace. Noble-minded Saladin is almost afraid of the interview, lest he seem to be stooping to extort money from a Jew. Very skilfully Lessing has the cunning Sittah suggest a snare for him. They are to ask him a question he cannot answer, and so frighten him into loosing his purse-strings. Saladin's great soul revolts at this, but, in dire need of money, he consents and asks Nathan which is the best, the true religion:

Saladin.

Since so great your wisdom,

I pray you tell me what belief, what law
Has most commended itself to you?

Nathan.

Sultan,

I am a Jew.

Saladin.

And I a Mussulman.

Between us is the Christian. Now, but one
Of all these three religions can be true.
A man like you stands not where accident

Of birth has cast him. If he so remain,
 It is from judgment, reasons, choice of best.
 Impart to me your judgment; let me hear
 The reasons. I've no time to seek myself.
 Communicate, in confidence of course,
 The choice you have arrived at through those reasons.
 That I may make it mine.

Nathan is surprised; he has come expecting demands for money, and the Sultan "asks for truth — for truth! and wants it hard and bare, as truth were coin." Now coin "has no other value except the stamp upon it." Its name alone gives it worth. Not so with truth, especially religious truth. The heart of a man, not the name of the creed he confesses, is the test of his religious character. Recovering from his confusion, Nathan answers the Sultan's question by telling him a story:

In gray antiquity there lived a man
 In Eastern lands, who had received a ring
 Of priceless worth from a beloved hand.
 Its stone, an opal, flashed a hundred colors,
 And had the secret power of giving favor,
 In sight of God and man, to him who wore it
 With a believing heart. What wonder then
 This Eastern man would never put the ring
 From off his finger, and should so provide
 That to his house it be preserved forever?
 Such was the case. Unto the best beloved
 Among his sons he left the ring, enjoining
 That he in turn bequeath it to the son
 Who should be dearest; and the dearest ever
 In virtue of the ring, without regard
 To birth, be of the house the prince and head.

From son to son the ring descending, came
 To one, the sire of three; of whom all three
 Were equally obedient; whom all three
 He therefore must with equal love regard
 And yet from time to time now this, now that,
 And now the third — as each alone was by,
 The others not dividing his fond heart
 Appeared to him the worthiest of the ring;
 Which then, with loving weakness, he would pledge
 To each in turn. Thus it continued long.
 But he must die; and then the loving father
 Was sore perplexed. It grieved him thus to wound
 Two faithful sons who trusted in his word;
 But what to do? In secrecy he calls
 An artist to him, and commands of him
 Two other rings, the pattern of his own;
 And bids him neither cost nor pains to spare
 To make them like, precisely like to that.
 The artist's skill succeeds. He brings the rings,
 And e'en the father cannot tell his own.
 Relieved and joyful, summons he his sons,
 Each by himself; to each one by himself
 He gives his blessing, and his ring — and dies.
 — You listen, Sultan?

Saladin (*who, somewhat perplexed, has turned away*). Yes; I hear, I hear.
 But bring your story to an end.

Nathan.

'Tis ended;
 For what remains would tell itself. The father
 Was scarcely dead, when each brings forth his ring,
 And claims the headship. Questioning ensues,
 Strife, and appeal to law; but all in vain.
 The genuine ring was not to be distinguished; —
 [After a pause in which he awaits the Sultan's answer.]
 As undistinguishable as with us
 The true religion.

Saladin.

Nathan.

That your answer to me?
 But my apology for not presuming
 Between the rings to judge, which with design
 The father ordered undistinguishable.
 The rings? — You trifle with me. The religions

Saladin.

Nathan

I named to you are plain to be distinguished —
 E'en in the dress, e'en in the food and drink.
 In all except the grounds on which they rest.
 Are they not founded all on history,
 Traditional or written? History
 Can be accepted only upon trust.
 Whom now are we the least inclined to doubt?
 Not our own people — our own blood; not those
 Who from our childhood up have proved their love;
 Ne'er disappointed, save when disappointment
 Was wholesome to us? Shall my ancestors
 Receive less faith from me, than yours from you?
 Reverse it: Can I ask you to belie
 Your fathers, and transfer your faith to mine?
 Or yet, again, holds not the same with Christians?
 By heaven, the man is right! I've naught to answer.
 And now the judge? I long to hear what words
 You give the judge.

Saladin.

Nathan.

Thus spoke the judge: Produce your father
 At once before me, else from my tribunal
 Do I dismiss you. Think you I am here
 To guess your riddles? Either would you wait
 Until the genuine ring shall speak? — But hold!
 A magic power in the true ring resides,
 As I am told, to make its wearer loved —
 Pleasing to God and man. Let that decide.
 For in the false can no such virtue lie.

* * * * *
 Go therefore, said the judge, unless my counsel
 You'd have in place of sentence. It were this:
 Accept the case exactly as it stands.
 Had each his ring directly from his father,
 Let each believe his own is genuine.
 'Tis possible your father would no longer
 His house to one ring's tyranny subject:
 And certain that all three of you he loved,
 Loved equally, since two he would not humble,
 That one might be exalted. Let each one
 To his (the father's) unbought, impartial love aspire;
 Each with the others vie to bring to light
 The virtue of the stone within his ring;
 Let gentleness, a hearty love of peace,
 Benevolence, and perfect trust in God,
 Come to its help. Then if the jewel's power
 Among your children's children be revealed,
 I bid you in a thousand, thousand years
 Again before this bar. A wiser man
 Than I shall occupy this seat, and speak.
 Go! — Thus the modest judge dismissed them.

The essence of
 religion.

Nowhere has the essence of religion been expressed with greater sweetness and power than here. The Sultan sees the point which Lessing wishes us to see — that, not the *name* of a man's religion, but the *spirit* of it, is the important thing; that every man who loves his God and his neighbor, who is gentle, long-suffering, kind, unselfish, peaceable, humane, is truly religious, no matter what his creed; that every creed which teaches and practises such virtues is worthy of our respect. And the Moslem Sultan asks the hand and the friendship of the Jew!

Returned home, Nathan is met by the request of the Templar for the hand of Recha in marriage. He seeks to escape him, and the impetuous Templar, who has learned that Recha is really a Christian girl, brought up a Jewess, hastens to the Patriarch, the highest Christian authority, "a red, fat, jolly prelate," and lays the case before him: A Jew has an only child, an adopted daughter, "trained up in every virtue by his care, and loved more than his own soul," a motherless, fatherless, friendless babe, which "in misery had died, unless the Jew had had compassion on it." What shall be done?

Patriarch.

It matters not; the Jew goes to the stake!
 Better the child had died in misery here

Than thus be saved for everlasting ruin.
 Besides, why need the Jew anticipate
 God's providence? Without him God can save
 If save He will.

The tremendous contrast between this "Christian" attitude towards other creeds, and that of the Jew and the Mohammedan is intended to be striking; so again Saladin's stern rebuke to the Templar: "Be not a Christian to the injury of Jew or Mussulman." It is Lessing's effort to impress the lesson of *tolerance* as the great theme of his play.

Contrasting religious creeds.

Bigotry, incarnate in the Patriarch, cannot endure "the scandal" — that a Jew "has trained a Christian child, as she had been his own" — "he flies into a passion against so black a crime" and sends a friar "to ferret out this Jew without delay." Happily the friar is the same who had long ago confided his dead master's motherless babe to the care of Nathan. Their interview after eighteen years, gives us in Nathan, the Jew, despised then, and even yet, for his creed, a noble example of Christian character. Regarding Nathan's training of the child, the friar thinks:

'Twas natural,
 If you would train the Christian's daughter well,
 To train her as your own. — This have you done
 In love and truth — but to be so rewarded?
 I'll not believe it. — Wiser had it been
 To have the Christian trained at second hand
 As Christian; but you couldn't then have loved
 The little daughter of your friend; and children
 Need love, though but a wild beast's love it be,
 In those first years above Christianity.

Nathan.

. . . And has not Christianity
 Its root in Judaism? It oft has vexed,
 Provoked me e'en to tears, to see how Christians
 Forget our Savior was Himself a Jew.

Good Brother, you must intercede for me
 When hatred and hypocrisy shall rise
 Against me for a deed — ah, for a deed —
 You, you alone shall know it. Bear it with you
 Into your grave. Ne'er yet has vanity
 Seduced me into telling it to man.
 I tell it only to yourself. I tell it
 To pious simplicity alone; for that
 Alone can know what victories over self
 Are possible to the devout believer.

Friar.

Your heart is touched and tears are in your eyes.

Nathan.

You found me at Darun, the child and you.
 You did not know that Christians just before
 Had murdered all the Jews that were in Gath —
 Men, women, children; knew not that my wife
 And sons, seven hopeful sons, were there,
 And in my brother's house, where they had fled
 For safety, had to perish in the flames.

Friar.

All-gracious God!

Nathan.

Three days and nights I'd lain
 In dust and ashes before God, and wept
 When you arrived. Wept? Aye and wrestled hard
 At times with God; had stormed and raved and cursed
 Myself and all the world; had sworn a hate
 Against the Christians, unappeasable.

Friar.

I can believe it!

Nathan.

Gradually my reason
 Returned to me. She spake with gentle voice:
 "And yet God is: e'en this was God's decree!
 Up, then! and practise what you've long believed.
 To practise cannot be more difficult
 Than to believe, if you but will. Rise up!"
 I stood up then and cried to God: "I will!
 Oh, will Thou that I will!" Dismounting then,
 You handed me the child wrapped in your cloak.
 All that you said to me, or I to you,
 Has been forgot. I know but this: I took
 The child; I laid it on my bed; I kissed it;

LESSING'S "NATHAN THE WISE."

I threw myself upon my knees, and sobbed:
 "O God! of seven Thou grantest me one again!"

Friar.

You are a Christian, Nathan! Yes, by heaven,
 You are a Christian! Never was a better!

Nathan.

What makes of me a Christian in your eyes,
 Makes you in mine a Jew.— Happy for both!
 But let us not unman each other longer.
 This calls for deeds.— Although a sevenfold love
 Soon bound me to this lonely stranger girl —
 Although the thought of losing all my sons
 Again in her is death—if Providence
 Should claim her back from me, I will obey.

Friar.

That perfects all! That was the very counsel
 My heart had longed to give you, and already
 Had it been prompted by your own good spirit.

Disclosure of identities.

By the help of the friar Nathan finds out the identity of the Templar; he proves to be Recha's older brother. Though she loses a lover, she gains a brother, and Nathan's fatherly heart has now two children to love. Forgotten evidence proves them both to be the children of Assad, the Sultan's long-lost brother! We have a striking union of creeds at the end. The new-found brother is Christian, the foster-father a Jew, the sister is both, while the royal uncle and aunt are Mohammedans! They are united, not because any one has discarded his own faith or accepted another as better, but because each has learned to respect the creed of the other and has recognized the ties that bind them all together. This lesson of the brotherhood of man and the mutual respect of religious opinions upon the basis of their common humanity is the essence of the play.

Criticisms of the play.

The objection is often heard that Lessing is very unfair in making the Jew and the Mohammedan so good and noble, while his Christian characters are so mean and selfish or wicked. The objection falls, however, when we see the real purpose of the play. It is not a comparison of religions, but of men, not of creeds, to decide which is best, but of different types of human character, to show that men are good or bad independent of their faith. Lessing is not defending Judaism *as such*, but showing that, in spite of prejudice against it, it *can* produce such men as Nathan; he is not attacking Christianity, but the bigotry and meanness of some Christians; showing that it *does* sometimes produce such men as the Patriarch. The play advocates the *spirit* of the religion Christ taught, as against the letter of the so-called Christian creed. Written for Christians it is a rebuke of the *abuses* of Christianity, not a criticism of that religion itself; if it had been written for Jews, the hero would have been a Christian.

Having used Boccaccio's story of the three rings as the soul of his play, Lessing must keep the Jewish hero of that story for the hero of the play.

The greatest reason lies deeper. The Jews have been from time immemorial, "the chosen people of God" and, as such, their traditions would naturally lead to narrowness, to national pride, and religious arrogance; in reaching the high plane of broad humanity and tolerance described by the play, the Jew is the one who has most to overcome. He is thus the most heroic — and Lessing but justly recognizes his heroism.

Teachings of the play.

Times have changed since 1780, but principles never change, though men may. The great truths of this play, the noble ideals it sets forth still live, and as long as human nature remains what it is, we shall need to heed its lesson. Fichte was right when he said of Lessing:

End of Required Reading for the C. L. S. C., pages 485-528.

If no one of thy statements as thou hast expressed them in words shall permanently abide, yet thy spirit of insight into the soul of knowledge, thy perception of truth, which shall endure, thy deep, sincere soul, thy independence, and hatred of sham and easy-going negation shall be indestructible as our race.



Review Questions.

1. What strong traits of character had Lessing?
2. How is he looked upon at the present day?
3. What were the chief events of his life?
4. How was he drawn into religious controversy?
5. How did he resolve to meet his antagonists?
6. What was Lessing's creed?
7. Describe the types in "Nathan the Wise."
8. What is the story of the play?
9. What criticisms have been made upon the play?
10. What are its teachings?

CHAUTAUQUA READING COURSE FOR HOUSEWIVES.

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER.

(Editor Women's Reading Course, Cornell University.)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION APPLIED TO HOUSEWORK.



As we have observed the work in the Chautauqua School of Expression under Mrs. Bishop, we have wondered, as the teachers, the women of society, the young women and the old women, to say nothing of the brave men who seek entrance to this department, join these classes for health, grace, poise and strength, if there were not something in it all for the housewife whose hours for exercise are from sunrise past sunset. We have wondered whether the proper poise for the drawing-room were not as necessary in the kitchen, whether the exercises to relieve the strain upon the back in walking up Broadway would not be as beneficial in the miles of travel in the kitchen, and whether fresh air properly breathed would not be as satisfying on the country back porch among the milk-cans as in the city atmosphere which is laden with smoke,—whether women in farm homes would not “pick up” after the men and children as often as in any other locality, and find it as necessary to do it properly and thus relieve the back from tension. Hourly the housewife stoops to sweep the dust upon the pan, or to pick up the articles which are out of place, and as she bends her back painfully, she sighs. When she learns to keep her body erect and to bend at the knees she feels no sense of fatigue, and doubtless in place of a sigh she says, “I am thankful I have a husband to pick up for.”

Country life and air are invigorating, and it should be the lot of a woman living in the country to have abounding health and strength. The actual use of the muscles does not lessen strength. Muscles, if used properly, must increase in vigor. The wrong use affects the physical condition, lowers the nervous tone, and induces discouragement and weakness. When the body is lifted up, the chin raised and the chest elevated, the mind is elevated; hope and courage take the place of despondency. A man is more self-respecting and happier dressed in his good clothes if they fit him and he gets used to them; so is a person nobler who lifts his chest and gives nobility a place to express itself, and happier when he lifts the corners of his mouth, as if he actually

had something to smile at. Despondency germs find a secure resting-place when the forehead becomes furrowed with lines. The knees shake more easily with fright when they are bent as if too weak to support the body.

The days when the housework drags, and things all go wrong, and the children worry, are the days when physical vigor is at low ebb and nervous force is lacking. Mountains of work roll away under the influence of good digestion and circulation, of quiet nerves and a sense of rest.

Keep an eye on a difficulty and try to avoid it, but do not let the difficulty become an obstacle to progress. Have you in learning to ride a bicycle seen a stone in the road and aimed to keep out of its way? It is the easiest thing to run over if the eye is not taken from it and the attention given to a course away from it. Have you thought in learning to ride a bicycle that you were about to fall, and your wheel tips from side to side? It goes over unless confidence is restored and all thought of failure to keep upright is banished. We say fail to ourselves first, and think failure, and over we go.

Lesson III. on physical education suggests some ideas and exercises by which we can get the mind into a calm, reposeful condition. It also aims to show how the right muscles may be used in ordinary work, so that they may become stronger rather than weaker. The remainder of our February talk with housewives is taken from this lesson.

To suggest to women who in their daily occupation are usually “on the go” not only from sunrise to sunset but several hours more, that physical culture would be a good thing for them. seems, at first impression, a self-evident absurdity. One can almost hear the half scornful answer that such a suggestion would call forth from many a busy, energetic woman, and from many a tired, weary, and over worked woman. “Exercise! Physical culture! What nonsense! I have exercise enough in my work.” Or, “I think I could give these physical culture teachers a few lessons myself. Let them

get the meals for my large family, do my washing and ironing, take care of my house, tend my dairy, feed my chickens and pigs, and I guess they would not need any fancy



FIG. 1.

exercises!" Or, the weary, tired woman sighs, "What I want is a chance to rest, to get strong again. Don't talk to me about more exercise." Such reasoning is reasonable. It would also be essentially true if physical culture meant an increase of the same kind of exercise which is necessary in the performance of one's daily duties—duties manifold where one woman is cook, dairymaid, laundress, dishwasher, cleaner, sweeper, maker and mender of the family wardrobe, and who sometimes "lends a hand" with the milking, the feeding of the stock, or with planting and garnering.

If an old worn-out stove burns up twice as much wood and gives out two-thirds as much heat as a new stove, it is a saving of money to buy a new stove. Likewise, if in using the body in an incorrect way more nervous energy is consumed and less work accomplished than would be by using it correctly, plainly it is a saving of time to take time to learn how to use the body more economically. The physical culture herein suggested means something quite different.

Of course, it is not claimed that by means of physical culture any one can lessen the actual amount of a day's work. But it is claimed that an acquaintance with practical physical culture will enable housewives greatly to lessen the fatigue attendant upon their work. Any one can prove the truth of this claim who has faith to make the practical test.

Healthful and injurious ways of using the body.

A tall, thin woman is represented in Fig. 1 in what is a very common standing position—the back bowed outward in a single curve, the chest and abdominal muscles collapsed. The same general badness of use of the body is seen in a sitting position (Fig. 2). This position compresses the ribs, and disastrously interferes with the three indispensable vital functions of life—respiration, circulation, and digestion. The chest is cramped and sunken, making full, invigorating breathing impossible; the circulation is impeded by pressure on the veins and arteries caused by the sagging of the heavy upper trunk; while the stomach, as a well-known physician has said, "is literally crowded out of house and home."

By the very nature of their office in the body's structure, it is plain to be seen, if women only *think about it* for a moment, that the waist and abdominal muscles should be especially firm, strong, and resistant. For here the muscles are required to do all of the work of supporting the pelvic organs. Unlike all other parts of the body, there are no bones below the ribs in front to give strength, security, and support.

To change from an incorrect to a correct position one should stand as alertly erect as possible, and by a motion at the hip joints sway the trunk forward until the chest is in line with the toe tips. The swaying motion should be done easily, without strain or tension. One who is accustomed to a bad poise of the body, may feel at first in assuming this normal poise as if he or she were going to fall forward. Standing tall, "erect under the stars," and keeping the head well up will soon overcome this sensation. Note the points in favor of this position. (1) The waist and abdominal muscles are firm, instead of being weakly relaxed. (2) The vital organs are well supported. (3) Every part of the body is unrestricted, there being no cramping, crowding, or sagging of any of the parts. (4) The center of gravity is over the balls of the feet,



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

which is essential for light, easy walking. (5) The chest is high and active, instead of being narrowed and depressed. (6) The shoulders are flattened, instead of being "normal." (7) Each part of the body is in balanced relation to all other parts, so that all of the muscles are free from strain or tension.

These are the conditions—conditions which each individual controls—that make for health, lightness of movement, physical endurance, work with the least fatigue, and for uplift and joyousness of spirits.

Bend from the hips, not from the back.

The right poise of the body is the first great essential in physical economy. After that, nothing is more important to housekeepers than to know how to bend and stoop—as their work often requires—with the least strain, the least expenditure of nervous energy, and the least interference with the vital functions.

Nature's bending points are the hip joints and the knees. When we ignore these and put their legitimate work upon the back, Nature resents our failure to coöperate with her plan. She "gets even" with us by enfeebling the digestion, by making the back bowed, old and weak, the body heavy and set, and by otherwise "stealing away our youth (and health) unawares." We do not sew with pins, albeit pins render their own service to us. No more should we bend and stoop by straining the muscles of the back. (Fig. 4.) The office of these muscles is primarily to keep the trunk of the body normally erect. This means responsibility for them at all times when one is standing or sitting without support for the back. Surely this is work sufficient to their size and strength without having the rightful work of other



FIG. 4.

keeping the back in nearly the same position as when standing easily erect. In order not

to have *some* undue strain even when one bends forward from the hips in the right way, kitchen tables, ironing boards, sinks and washtub stands should be made considerably higher than they usually are.

A table too low for a woman's height causes her almost unavoidably to sin against her health and comfort. (Fig. 6.) Tables should be made to fit the women who work at them; the women should not be obliged to fit their height to the tables.

It may be argued by some men—the makers and buyers of tables and other household appliances—that some women are short, and so could not work at a high table, whereas a tall woman can accommodate herself to a low table by stooping.



FIG. 5.

Of course, the *best* work table is one that suits the woman's height, be she short or tall. But if two women of marked difference in height must use the same table, then it is much better for the shorter woman to reach somewhat upward—as we have seen little children do—in her work than that the taller woman should stoop to any considerable degree. Or, a stool or step can be placed in front of the work table, the ironing board, and the washtub stand for the shorter woman. For her to make the big, sturdy leg muscles do a little extra work in taking a step upward to her work, is far better than that the taller woman should jeopardize her health, powers of daily endurance and her figure's natural beauty by straining and bowing her back over the low table. However, two women working in one farm household is the rare exception. One and the same woman generally "bears the brunt"



FIG. 6.

of the work, and alone ministers to the happiness, comfort, and stomachs of the men members of the household for many years.

In stooping to pick up anything from the floor, the knees should bend, and the big muscles of the legs should carry the body and arms down within reach of the object desired. The ugly and fatiguing way is to strain the back and cramp the pelvic organs. "A penny saved is twopence earned" in physical as well as in commercial life.

Make the legs do the work in walking and running.

Women who have formed the habit of standing in a bent back-burdened attitude exaggerate this bad position of the body when they walk—especially if there is a sense of "hurry" in the brain. Cannot every woman who reads these lines call up the mental picture of some neighbor hurrying, in a sort of dog-trot gait, about her work with body bent forward nearly one-third from the upright, the head and shoulders being quite in advance of the rest of the body, as if the legs could not, or would not, go fast enough for the impatient brain and body? This is the "haste that makes waste." Such a position means straining and enfeebling the poor back, and it means interference with breathing, circulation, and digestion. It is courting heaviness of movement, heaviness of spirit, and *oldness* of body. It announces that the woman is not master of her work; rather her work masters and *drives* her. Now, we all must acknowledge that this is wrong. A woman with much depending upon her should, first of all, be able wisely to direct her body in her work and, second, not to let her work own her, however much it may be in quantity. When one is well-poised, free, and buoyant in bodily movement, one can walk rapidly, or even run, while doing one's work and suffer none of the exhaustive effects that always attend the spirit of hurry. An Arab proverb well puts it that "Hurry is the devil." Shall we not keep ourselves secure and free from his malign influence?

Rest for a minute.

The wise woman will not fail to take a minute or so for rest several times during even her busiest and most taxing day. Indeed it is on just such days that she most needs to practise the sweet and beneficent gospel of relaxation. To relax—to let go the nerve, brain, and muscle strain—for even sixty seconds is a positive gain to the whole system. Complete relaxation and thorough rest are most easily obtained by

lying down and unreservedly yielding the support of the body to the couch, bed, floor, or ground. Thus to spend five or ten minutes in the middle of each day would enable many a worn and tired house-worker to accomplish more with less fatigue than is otherwise possible. The writer is aware that the foregoing suggestion is so remote from what many an industrious woman considers "her duty to her family" as to seem to her like theoretical nonsense. Nevertheless, it is body and brain-saving, good common sense. Duty to oneself should lead women to take measures to save health and strength while there is still a capital fund to draw upon. However, for those who would feel that to lie down in the daytime when they were not sick, would be to brand themselves as "shiftless," a few simple one-minute exercises for relieving the strain of routine work are given.

Keep the body young in spite of years.

There is also another good to be gained by the practise of these one-minute exercises. In a marked degree they help to keep the body young—young in movement, in elasticity, in looks, and in feeling. Let me here again anticipate an objection likely to be made by some women, namely, that of being "too old to learn exercises." No one who can work is too old to gain favorable results from the practise of simple, rejuvenating, restful exercises. (See note.) The "ageing" of the body is not a matter of years; it is rather a matter of condition. And the way one habitually *uses* the body largely determines what its ultimate condition shall be. Oldness of body means setness of muscles as differing from the freedom of the child's muscles; it means stiffness of joints as differing from the flexibility of the child's joints; it means a stooped attitude as differing from the erect attitude of youth; it means heaviness of movement as differing from the lightness and buoyancy of youth. All of these undesirable conditions can, to a large degree, be prevented. Or, if they already exist—as they frequently do even with people who are still young in years—they can be modified; frequently, they can be entirely overcome. Setness of muscles which is akin to the "muscle-bound" state sometimes found among athletes, can best be overcome by stretching and relaxing exercises. That is, stretching the muscles in ways different from their customary use, and then completely relaxing them. Stretch and relax; stretch and relax, three or four times in one or two minutes' practise. A

noticeable gain in freedom and "spring" in the movement of the muscles often results from even a few consecutive days' practise.

The body's servants.

You remember the wise old saying, "Make your head save your heels." Let me give you another, "Make your arms and legs save your back." Every woman facing a big day's work should remember that she has four sturdy servants to do her bidding. Their names are right and left arms, right and left legs. She must direct them to render their rightful service, namely: to lift, to carry, to scrub, to wash, to walk, to stoop, to mount stairs, to sweep, to reach, to write, to sew. Our legs and arms are parts of us, and still not us. We could live, love, think, and feel if we were to lose all four of these members. No vital functioning is directly connected with the legs and arms. Their office is strictly to execute the bidding of our will. We should command

them to protect, in every way possible, the smaller, more essential and delicate muscles of the trunk from labor unfitted for them.

NOTE.—In the preparation of "Physical Education in Housework," the privilege has been accorded to the editor of the Housewives' Reading Course to use some of the illustrations, exercises, and much subject-matter contained in the little volume "Seventy Years Young," by Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, instructor of Delsarte at the Chautauqua Summer School, Chautauqua, New York. We have given this book among others as reference for further reading because of the helpful suggestions it contains. We shall be glad to have you report to us your progress in the application of these principles to your work, and to have those interested in the Chautauqua Housewives' Reading Course write us freely for further assistance.

CHAUTAUQUA JUNIOR NATURALIST CLUBS.

CONDUCTED BY JNO. W. SPENCER, "UNCLE JOHN."

(Of Cornell University.)



NOT long ago I read a criticism of a critic. It ran something like this: The critic wrote a book about another book without speaking of what the other book treated.

For several months I have been writing articles about Junior Naturalist Clubs, which the editor of THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE has been kind enough to accept. Perhaps it would be better for me to talk about the organization less, and to exemplify the work more, and thereby enable the reader to draw his own conclusions of the character and value of what is being done.

Each month of the school year every member of a Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Club receives a four-page publication giving suggestions for observation and thought of common things. Below is given a copy of the one sent out for the month of November, which is typical of the series. During that month but little in insect life could be found, but the homes of certain insects were very much in evidence to those going afield. Miss McCloskey, the writer of the leaflet, has called the attention of the children to three

kinds of galls. To people who are familiar with entomology this may seem a meager measure of insect life to give, but it is enough to comply with some of the cardinal principles that we employ in conducting this work. We have several such principles, one of which is that it is better to give a thousand children one fact than one child a thousand facts. Another is that children are capable of assimilating much if the instruction is given in small quantities but often—still another, that one can instruct faster than another can learn.

I also wish to impress the reader that we hope to reach the children of the masses rather than to prepare a few to become specialists. Ignorance of many common things is frequent, not only with plain people but also with those accorded intellectual and social eminence. I knew a person who took much pride in having once been presented at the Court of St. James, but who never knew that most insects have four periods in their life history. No doubt many statesmen and judges of the supreme court have gone to their graves in equal ignorance.

HOMES IN WHICH YOUNG INSECTS LIVE.

Last year our boys and girls learned something about the social wasps, *Vespa* and

Polistes. Many watched the little paper-makers enlarging their homes and feeding

the young. Their busy lives always have an interest for us.

In contrast to these active little creatures are the insects that spend their early days in galls. The mother does not provide food for the young, the older brothers and sisters

do not bring them nectar from the flowers, nor do the little larvæ toil or spin; yet they live in houses and always have a well-filled pantry. The most wonderful thing about this is, that as the larva grows the house grows until it is as cozy and safe as a tiny creature can desire. This may read like a fairy tale, but we shall try to show you a way to find out that it is true.

You will want to know how it is that the houses grow to suit the convenience of the young larvæ. This I cannot tell you. We know that the mother chooses a site for the dwelling. She may select a leaf, a twig, or a root. There she lays an



1. GOLDENROD IN SUMMER.

egg, and then away she flies, apparently without a care in the world; later in this place, instead of a normal leaf or twig or root, the insect dwelling grows.

Where shall we go to search for galls?

Along the roadsides, on the hillsides or in the fence corner down in the old pasture, any place, in fact, where the common goldenrod bloomed in late summer and in the earlier days of autumn. The yellow flowers have disappeared but the old brown stems persist. On these you will often find two galls, one round, the other spindle-shaped. Occasionally both are on the same stem.

Let us look first at the round gall. The insect that spends its early life in it has four periods in its history, three of which are passed in the round tower high up on the goldenrod stem. The egg is placed there by the mother. Later the larva, or "worm" as you will call it, eats and grows. After awhile it sleeps, and then it is a pupa. It lies very quietly in its little pupa case. You will hardly think it is a living thing. When it wakes up it will be a fully grown insect, and having wings it will leave its solitary home. In the illustration the door through which it escapes can be seen. Find out from the galls that you gather whether the round tower is inhabited now. If it is, place one of them in a glass and cover it with a piece of cheese-cloth. Watch for the inmate to come out.

Farther down on the stem or on another stem, the spindle-shaped gall is often found. Looking at it in early summer you will not see any windows or doors through which an insect can escape, yet a little moth comes out as soon as it is ready to leave its home. There is an interesting story connected with this fact. Let me help you to learn something about it during the year.

Looking at the gall in November you will find it an abandoned home. On one side there is a doorway which was made by the larva. If the door had been left open while the small creature ate or slept many a robber might have entered. To avoid this possibility, the young insect made a plug for the opening. Now the hole is larger at the surface and becomes narrower toward the inside. This is a wise provision, for no enemy can push the plug in, but even the frail moth is able to force it out. Note in the illustration where the plug is situated. This will help you next year in finding a gall from which the insect has not escaped. You can then take it home and see the full-grown moth when it comes out.

When Uncle John was a boy he used to make tops out of the spindle-shaped galls. We cannot but wonder whether the insects were inside while he was spinning them. Perhaps he will tell us some day. If the

young larvæ were within, it must have been a strange experience for them; but whether this experience was in the nature of having free rides on a merry-go-round or of a cyclone, we shall never know.

The oak trees about us have many interesting galls. Perhaps the most familiar to our boys and girls are the oak-apples. The dwellings are deserted now, and may be found among the fallen leaves. They make good subjects for study throughout the year. Professor Comstock, in his "Manual for the Study of Insects," describes four of these insect homes, one or two of which we hope you will find.

All the oak-apples have a hollow kernel in the center in which the insect develops. In the Fibrous Oak-apple, found on the scarlet oak, the space between this central kernel and the outside shell of the gall is filled with many fibers. In the Spongy Oak-apple, found on the red oak and the black oak, the space is filled with a porous substance resembling a sponge. In the Empty Oak-apples, of which there are two kinds, the central kernel is held in place by a few silky threads. The larger Empty Oak-apple is found on the scarlet oak and the red oak. The smaller Empty Oak-apple which differs from the former in size and in having a mottled outside shell, is found on the post oak.

The Bullet gall, illustrated by Fig. 2, is very commonly found on oaks. This is a well fortified home. Every naturalist will be able to find out for himself whether it is a stem gall or a leaf gall. He can also learn whether the house is occupied at this season of the year.

There is another insect home that I must not fail to mention, the pine-cone willow gall. This is often found on the heart-leaved willows that seem to love the streams. An insect causes the cone-like body to grow. By cutting it open you can see the larva, but whether it is in its comfortable quarters during this month I shall not say. Wide-awake boys and girls do not have to be told these things.

We are happy in the thought that the study of galls will call our young naturalists out of doors these late autumn days. To those only who look at her through closed windows is November grim or sad. Under the gray skies, in the silent woods, scuffling through the withered leaves or refreshed by the changing winds, we learn to love this "plain truth-teller of the year"; for

"Who wins her heart and he alone,
Knows she has sweetness all her own."

ALICE G. McCLOSKEY.

Uncle John is fond of having a chat each month with his Junior Naturalists. The following is a copy of the letter sent soon after mailing the November leaflet:

MY DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

Once upon a time, many years ago, there was a little boy. He lived on a farm and worked very hard and grew very fast. Your Uncle John remembers what an appetite he had and how long the time seemed between meals.

One spring day this boy was picking up stones in the meadow so the grass could be cut without dulling the scythe. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon he felt very lonesome. His back ached, and he was very hungry. It was then he wished that he was in the center of a great pudding and had to eat a passage to the out-



2. BULLET GALL ON OAK STEM.

side. If he had known anything about gall worms he would have offered to change places with one, for does not that creature live on the inside of a pudding and house combined? It does not have to pick up stones or drive oxen or do chores after a hard day's work, nor does it have to wait until noon for its dinner if it should feel hungry.

If the world has any pity to bestow it would better sometimes be given to boys than to worms. It would seem that gall worms need have no trouble during all their lives. I hope every one of you boys and girls will go out into the fields to find goldenrod galls, willow galls, and oak-apples. If you do not find the worms at home, carefully examine the empty houses they have left; this can be done by cutting away the sides. Learn all you can about them, and tell me if they do not have a good time during the four periods of their lives. By the way, can you tell me what the four

periods are? When next you write tell me if you took home some of the galls you found, and if you had a pleasant time talking about them with your parents.

Before closing I must tell you that I am glad to hear again from my Junior Naturalists with whom I have been friends for a long time. I am also having much pleasure in making the acquaintance of new friends who have become Junior Naturalists for the first time.

If any of you have some galls to spare, will you please write me? I wish to send some to your fellow Junior Naturalists in cities, who have no opportunity for finding them.

Cordially your uncle,
JNO. W. SPENCER.

The teacher being the principal factor in the success of the Junior Naturalist Clubs is not overlooked. She, too, is sent a letter each month. The following is a copy of the one sent in connection with galls spoken of above:

MY DEAR TEACHER:

I am wondering if, as a remedy for the monotony of the schoolroom, you care to introduce a debate on the part of our Junior Naturalists? The meetings need be of but short duration, ten to fifteen minutes, and can be set for such occasion as you think the time is ripe for best results. If the periods are made short and spirited the children will enjoy the exercise and want more; and they can be made a means of discipline by withholding or giving the exercise as you think best. This month when we have galls under observation, I would suggest this question: "Resolved, That gall insects have an easier life than boys and girls." If you prefer, present the question in this form: "Resolved, That I prefer to be a gall insect than to be a boy or girl." The subject can be given many combinations, but always lead the child to see life from the insect's point of view. This method will give so great

an interest that facts need not be forced upon the pupil for he will seek them of his own accord. Also keep in mind that his capacity for acquiring facts is much enhanced by giving small quantities often.

At the first meeting I would go no farther than to explain the question and the significance of the affirmative and negative side, to let them "choose sides" for future debates, and otherwise excite their wonder. At no meeting permit the resources of debate to be exhausted. Have some speakers and points in reserve for another occasion. Keep them thinking. Results may seem meager to you, but to them the forging of a thought means much. Use the simplest parliamentary form, and in other ways make it easy for them to become accustomed to the methods of holding public meetings and also to think while standing.

A meeting can be convened in two minutes and adjourned in one. We have abundant testimony of the value of this plan by teachers who have tried it. We would like your experience also.

Yours with best wishes, JNO. W. SPENCER.

Members of clubs are expected to pay monthly dues, not in money, but by sending a letter or drawings to their Uncle John, telling what they have observed. This work is done in school during language and drawing periods. Several years' experience has shown that writing to a friend on a live topic gives children a wonderful inspiration in expression. It is commonly accepted among teachers that this feature alone makes Junior Naturalist Clubs worth the while. Some of the dues received make spicy reading. So also do some of the reports of debates spoken of above, samples of which will be given in a future article.

THE KING'S CANDLE.

BY JAMES BUCKHAM.

King Alfred,—so the chronicler declares,—
For making wisest use of time and strength,
Marked off, each day, a tallow candle's length
In graduated spaces. First, to prayers
He gave the largest portion; to affairs
Of State the next—his kingdom and its weal.
To charity the next (wherein his zeal
Oft-times exceeded, through pure love); and
then
What time remained, he gave to books and
pen.

But now (the story runs), as God beheld
The faithful king so long at prayer, each day,
While his good works did patient bide their
turn,

He sent, full oft, a gust of wind, to play
About the draughty palace, till it swelled
The candle flame, and made it fiercely burn,
And toss, and eat the tallow rim away!
Thereat the pious king looked up, perplexed
To find his prayer-time gone so soon! But
quick

He rose, and gave himself to what came next,
Meanwhile the flame burned with an even
wick.

And so the hours were long till sunset; so
The king, unwitting, turned his prayers to
deeds,—

Framed those wise laws from which our sys-
tems grow,
And ministered to all his people's needs.

The legend is not barren—if it be,
Perchance, a legend, and not history.
He truest prays who least his love professes,
But girds his loins, and serves and guides,
and blesses.

God never frowns, be sure, at shortened
prayer

Transmuted to true service, anywhere.
The loving toil of hand or tongue or pen
Is better than the long-intoned Amen.

Yea, when man's heart to service true is
sworn,

All life's a prayer, to highest heaven borne!



COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

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THE CHANCELLOR'S SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

On the twenty-third of February, 1902, our Chancellor, Bishop Vincent, will complete his seventieth year. What a wonderful

relation his has been to the world! Twenty-four years ago next summer the dreams and visions of his younger manhood found the long-looked-for opportunity to express themselves in help for his fellow men, and in his now historic address given at Chautauqua in 1878, he set forth his plans for the C. L. S. C. Few who were present on that occasion can forget the depth and earnestness of that splendid appeal, beginning, "Knowledge is power," nor the tenderness and sympathy with which he portrayed the limitations of human lives, and the power which every one possesses to ennoble his own life and to enrich those about him. Some of the advantages of the C. L. S. C. as he then foresaw them were to be—

"To develop higher and nobler tastes; increase mental power; exalt home-life, giving authority and home help in public school studies and organizing homes into reading circles. To counteract the influence of our modern popular pernicious literature, and sweeten and enrich the daily lives of poor and hard working people. To bring the more cultivated people into con-

tact with the less scholarly, promote a true appreciation of science, and tend to increase the spiritual life and power of the church. All knowledge becomes glorified in the man whose heart is consecrated to God."

These were some of the possibilities of the

plan, and the spirit in which it was to be carried into execution is thus summed up in the closing lines of the address:

"Go on to know and will, to do and be; and when outward circumstances discourage, trample the circumstances underfoot. Be master of circumstances, like the king that God has called you to be.



CHANCELLOR VINCENT'S HOME IN ZÜRICH.

The bay window on the second floor is in the Chancellor's study.

"I see a youth whom God has crowned with power,
 And cursed with poverty. With bravest heart
 He struggles with his lot through toilsome years,
 Kept to his task by daily want of bread,
 And kept to virtue by his daily task;
 Till, gaining manhood in the manly strife,
 The fire that fills him smitten from a flint,
 The strength that arms him wrested from a fiend,
 He stands at last a master of himself,
 And in that grace a master of his kind."

"God give you such hearts, such toil, such triumphs, and give you such masterhood, as shall one of these days place you among the kings and priests of a redeemed and purified universe."

How far beyond even what its founder then dreamed has the C. L. S. C. made its influence felt, half a million human lives directly touched by it, and educational systems of other countries molded by its

inspiring example. To few men has been given the opportunity and the spirit to touch the lives of their fellows with such uplifting power. Thousands of students who read these lines will breathe a prayer for "many happy returns" of the Chancellor's birthday. Perhaps some of our members, both individuals and circles, will feel the impulse to send a note of congratulation to him in his present home in a foreign land. It would be the most fitting kind of birthday celebration. Letters mailed in this country by the tenth of February will reach him in time. They should be addressed, Bishop John H. Vincent, Eidmatt Strasse, 38, Zürich, Switzerland.



"Not thy Councils, not thy Kaisers, win for thee the world's regard;
But thy painter, Albrecht Dürer, and Hans Sachs, thy cobbler bard."

Our reading journey to Nuremberg brings us close to the personality of Albrecht Dürer, a most fascinating and wholesome soul whom the critics delight to extol as a "beacon light," as one who bridged the chasm between the old era and the new, and as the man whose work "has today, three centuries after his death, more influence upon our thought and art than it had upon that of his contemporaries." His was a many-sided genius, like that of Leonardo da Vinci, and the personality behind his genius has been felt alike by men of his time and of our own. His childish portrait, done at the age of thirteen, is a charming illustration not only of his youthful personality but of his early genius. His biographer sees in this picture "the dawn of a childish melancholy in his soul." Certain it is that the great artist was spurred onward all his life by his unattainable ideals of which he says: "If we cannot attain the best, are we to leave off studying? We will not accept that brutish idea, for men have the bad and the good set before them and it is becoming to a reasonable being to prefer the better." Let all circles and readers who can, secure the little monograph on Dürer in the Masters in Art Series (fifteen cents) and know more of the life and work of this great master of the Reformation period whom Longfellow calls "the Evangelist of Art."

SOME CORRECTIONS AND CONFESSIONS.

Since poets are born and not made, it behooves the Round Table editor to see to it that those good Chautauquans who can send their thoughts in rhyme are given fair play. Far be it from the editor to revise such a delightful bit of verse as came to us from the Augusta, Georgia, circle and which was pub-



ALBRECHT DÜRER'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF AT THE AGE OF THIRTEEN.

lished in the January CHAUTAUQUAN. It would seem that any one with a rhythmic conscience might have detected an error in the last line for it halts badly instead of walking with a bold step and free like its predecessors. But since, though we were caught napping, we were awakened with the most gentle graciousness, by these Georgia Chautauquans, it is a pleasure to do what we can to atone, and, to supply here the corrected line as it should have stood, the couplet would then read,

"And where the choir sings in notes divine
The birth of Him whose glories aye shall shine."

The writer of the report from the Timrod Circle of Greenville, South Carolina, in the January number also calls attention to an

error by which she is made to appear as secretary of the circle when her real capacity is that of private citizen, the real secretary being Miss McDavid, who has filled that office most acceptably for two years past.

The third and last correction does not involve a "confession." The secretary of the Wapping Circle states that the debate to be held with the Vernon Circle is to discuss not the question of anarchy, but the following: "Resolved, That trusts and combinations of capital are a benefit to the people of the United States." We hope the circle will give us some idea of the final summing up by the umpires.



There is that to be seen in every street and lane of every city, that to be felt and found in every human heart and countenance, that to be loved in every roadside weed and moss-grown wall, which, in the hands of faithful men, may convey emotions of glory and sublimity continual and exalted.—*John Ruskin.*



CORRELATION OF C. L. S. C. WORK.

A few appreciative words from a member of the class of 1904 show how he has found by actual experience the educative value of the C. L. S. C. He says:

"I can never be thankful enough for Chautauqua. I feel that I have learned more in the past year than in any two or three years before and I have always been quite a reader. It is the systematic work under the guidance of those who are capable of guiding instead of haphazard."

The disadvantage of haphazard study is that we lose the value of much that we read because we see it out of its relation to other things. So that the correlation of the work of the year is one of the problems given most careful attention by the educational committee of the C. L. S. C. A certain variety in the course seems essential in view of the great diversity of needs represented in our membership. But even the rules that are laid down are not inflexible and circles and readers are at liberty to rearrange the order of reading to suit themselves. The suggestive programs are only suggestive and we welcome that expression of individuality in the circles which leads them to remodel the programs to suit their own needs. The Chautauquans of Warsaw, Indiana, whose "pen picture" appears in the circle reports, arrange their weekly programs so that an entire evening is given to Diplomacy, another to Italian history, another to Literature, etc.

THE 1903'S CLASS PIN.

The accompanying cut does not do full justice to the 1903's class emblem, since the colors, which add greatly to the effect of the pin, are necessarily left out. As these pins spring up and flourish in different parts of the country, they will not only emphasize the class spirit of 1903, but will communicate enthusiasm to the classes who are following them—for in the C. L. S. C. no one "lives unto himself." The 1903's are also interested in raising part of their quota for Alumni Hall by this plan, and every one who secures a pin is also adding to the resources of the class. The president reports the present status of the pin fund as follows:

The 1903 class pin is being sent for by class members from all over the country and its colors shine from California to Maine, from Canada to Texas.

It is meeting with the approval of all, being a sterling pin with the class colors enameled, and class emblem, three ears of Indian corn, engraved upon it.

The pin was designed by the class president, assisted by the editor of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, Mr. F. C. Bray, who is also one of our vice-presidents. The pin was manufactured in Providence, the great jewelry city of the world. One lone reader from California writes that she never really had the ideal class spirit until she saw the class pin; another from New York City writes that she will always wear her pin hoping to meet another some day, somewhere, when she will surely stop and give the class salute.

The circles that are formed mostly of 1903 members appreciate having the pin. The sale of the class pin aids greatly on the class debt, therefore it is hoped every member will soon send for his pin. Send post-office money order for seventy-five cents to the president of 1903.

Remember, "What is good is permanent," all this new year and "Many happy new years, unbroken friendships, great accumulation of cheerful recollections, affection on earth, and heaven at last for all of us," is the wish of yours truly.

MRS. ALICE M. HEMINWAY,
116 Columbia Avenue, Edgewood, R. I.
President 1903.



"THE MODERN SPIRIT."

People who believe that the golden age of the world is still ahead of them get the best results from the study of the "golden ages" of the past. It is a sign of healthy mental and moral growth to be able to see the beauty and the possibilities in the life about us. What has inspired the above little homily? Why this point of view of a Chautauqua circle at Scammon out on the Kansas prairies: "The visits to the storied Italian cities are as enchanting as is the mirage of our western prairies."

DANGER TO DA VINCI'S GREAT PAINTING.

An article in the *Pittsburg Post* in December reports a very lamentable state of things in connection with Da Vinci's "The Last Supper," a painting which has passed through many experiences since Leonardo gave it its final touches. The old monastery which shelters it has witnessed the advent of floods and the plague, of devastating armies and of equally vandal monks who permitted a door to be cut through the famous picture. In the eighteenth century the painting was sadly imperilled by the zeal of the "restorer" who, mercifully, was checked, but this last enemy is even more formidable than his predecessor, according to the dispatch from Milan which is quoted in the *Post* as follows:

"It is stated that some mysterious action has recently manifested itself in the fresco which threatens to obliterate it without further warning. It is significant that the Italian government at once took alarm and considered measures for the preservation of the masterpiece. It so happens, that if there is one man in the world who can be said to have been successful in restoring the old masters, that man is Professor Cavenaghi. He has accordingly been commissioned by the government to undertake whatever course he considers practicable. To replace detached flakes and refresh the colors, however, does not by any means approach a solution of the problem, for imagine Professor Cavenaghi's dismay when he discovered that almost the entire surface of the great work, twenty-eight feet long, is loosened from the wall, and that large portions are apparently about to fall. . . . Having so marvelously withstood the ravages of time, of profane hands and unfavorable surroundings, it is obvious that some agency of comparatively recent origin is responsible for the impending wreck. It is understood that scientists attribute the change to the work of microbes. At present a famous Italian bacteriologist is making a thorough microscopic examination in the hope of substantiating his theory and of finding the remedy."

The Winona Chautauqua Circle of Warsaw, Indiana, writes: "We all regard the Chautauqua Reading Circle work to be without a peer in its particular field. In the years to come, tender memories cannot help but cluster about the delightful associations we have formed."

From a member of the Class of '87, a successful leader of a strong circle with a long history behind it: "As I turn the pages of my January CHAUTAUQUAN tonight, I wonder that anyone is content to live with-

out the helpfulness of its pages, and an alien from the commonwealth of Chautauqua. Life is so much richer because of the bestowment of these."



GUERCINO'S ANGEL AT FANO.

Among the "memory selections" given in the C. L. S. C. membership book are five



From "The Life and Works of Richard Wagner," by Adolphe Julien. By permission of the publishers, J. B. Millet Company, Boston.

HANS SACHS ADJUSTING EVA'S SHOE. See page 546.

stanzas selected from Browning's "The Guardian Angel." As these are assigned to February, many of our readers will be interested at this time to make the acquaintance of the picture at Fano which has been rendered celebrated by the poet's lines. The entire poem includes three additional stanzas in which Mr. Browning comments upon the painter and his work and explains the circumstances under which he wrote the poem.

The works of Robert Browning are now published in many different editions and very excellent volumes of selections can be secured at moderate cost. A collection of the Shorter Poems is published in Macmillan's "Pocket English Classics" for twenty-five

cents. Crowell and Co publish some of the best known "Selections" in one volume at sixty cents, and the same edition in other styles of binding at one dollar and upwards. For those who want to secure the complete works of the poet, we recommend one of the following editions: The Cambridge edition, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., for \$3.00, contains the complete works in one volume, octavo, printed in clear type on good paper with a biographical sketch and notes. For library use this is very satisfactory. Those who prefer small volumes will find the Camberwell edition, published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., quite ideal. It is in twelve volumes, at seventy-five cents per volume.



From Miss Cary's "Browning." By permission of G. F. Putnam's Sons, Publishers.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL, BY GUERCINO.

also sold separately. For members to whom typography is an important consideration, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Riverside Edition, in seven volumes without notes, at \$1.50 each, has the advantage of large type.

If I have faltered more or less
In my great task of happiness;
If I have moved among my race

And shown no glorious morning face;
If beams from happy human eyes
Have moved me not; if morning skies,
Books, and my food, and summer rain,
Knocked on my sullen heart in vain—
Lord, thy most pointed pleasure take,
And stab my spirit broad awake.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

A man should hear a little music, read a little poetry,
and see a fine picture every day of his life.

—Goethe.

"THE HISTORICAL MAN."

The talents of the Canandaigua Circle, which are of an inventive sort, have been devoted recently to the evolution of a "historical man." His portrait as given below shows him to be a very complex personage, it would seem a sort of companion to the famous Frankenstein. The "pen picture" from the circle quoted in the News from Circles shows what success the members had in guessing the riddle. We are glad to note that these Chautauquans are ready to promise a historical woman later on:

- There lived a magician in Beloochistan,
Said he, I will make a historical man.
So he traveled afar and he dug and he matched,
He restored with his magic and tinkered and patched.
With crucible, caldron, saw, scissors, and spade,
And this is the way the creature was made.
- 1 He seized on the square, unmistakable chin
Of the man who was *first in, first in, and first in*.
 - 2 The lips were that traitor's sent guilty to dwell,
As Dante relates, in the deepest of hell.
 - 3 Above the long nose of a musician he set
That struck the piano, and won him a bet.
 - 4 A king's eye he placed on one side of the head,
With an arrow stuck in it. The king was found dead.
 - 5 Its mate was that giant's of mythical story,
Which blazed from his forehead alone in its glory.
 - 6 One ear was that captain's, in revenge for whose pain,
Great Britain was forced to declare war on Spain.
 - 7 And the other that ear once cut off in wrath,
But restored by a miracle free from all scath.
 - 8 A part of the hair was the long locks of him,
Who was caught by the oak tree of Ephraim.
 - 9 But seven locks once were that hero's so funny
Who invented the riddle of the lion and honey.
 - 10 And he added the forehead of the giant of old,
Which was struck with a stone by the man of the fold.
 - 11 And the tongue was that Greek's, who discovered
of yore,
Not sermons, but speech, in the stones of the shore.
 - 12 In the head went that brain of that Frenchman
renowned,
The heaviest ever anatomist found.
 - 13 And the neck was once seen topped by no head at all,
Outside of the banqueting house of Whitehall.

- 14 The body was that of the man who once cried,
"Make way for liberty," made it and died.
 - 15 On one side was the beautiful arm, whereon lay
A deadly asp, sprung from a fatal bouquet.
 - 16 And queerly attached was that vile actor's hand,
That once pulled a trigger and saddened a land.
 - 17 On the other side hung the arm wrinkled and old,
That shook out a flag, as Whittier told.
 - 18 And its hand was the man's whose signature free,
"King George might decipher from over the sea."
 - 19 One leg was a wooden one, silver stripes 'round it,
In the grave of old "Hardkoppig Piet" found it.
 - 20 The other a woman's once kissed in a pet,
And managed its owner a king to upset.
 - 21 Within the body, so sturdy, were put
The lungs of the "old man eloquent."
 - 22 Below lies the heart that Sir James the Good
Toward Palestine carried as far as he could.
 - 23 And to fill up the body, there went in so pat
- The stomach immense of that king called "The Fat."
- 24 What flesh there was lacking the wizard supplied
From that maid at Rouen who was tortured, and died.
 - 25 And for all missing bones, very handsomely served
The poet's by blessing and cursing preserved.
And how was this creature historical dressed?
In garments quite motley, it must be confessed.
 - 26 On his head was that thousand year old iron crown,
Worn by two monarchs of mighty renown.
 - 27 In its robe a score of rents had been made
By the daggers that 'round Pompey's statue played.
 - 28 But gaily a mantle was over it thrown,
That the foot of a queen had once trodden upon.
 - 29 On the leg that was flesh, an unfortunate boot
That once carried dispatches, completed the suit.
 - 30 He placed the Historical Man on that throne
Which "Count Robert of Paris" intruded upon.
He is sitting there still, my informant so states,
With a quite complex air and a mouth full of dates.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

*"We Study the Word and the Works of God."**"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."**"Never be Discouraged."*

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY—October 1.

BRYANT DAY—November, second Sunday.

MILTON DAY—December 9.

COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.

LANIER DAY—February 3.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.

LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.

SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.

INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Sunday after first Tuesday.

ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

JANUARY 28—FEBRUARY 4—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: The Inner life of Fra Ugo Basal.

Required Book: Imperial Germany. Chap. 1; also Historical Introduction, to page 5.

FEBRUARY 4—11—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Chap. 9.

Required Book: Imperial Germany. Chap. 2; also Historical Introduction, to page 11.

FEBRUARY 11—18—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Alt Nuremberg.

Required Book: Imperial Germany. Chap. 3; also Historical Introduction, to page 19.

FEBRUARY 18—25—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Chap. 10.

Required Book: Imperial Germany. Chap. 4; also Historical Introduction, to page 23.

FEBRUARY 25—MARCH 4—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Critical Studies in German Literature—Lessing.

Required Book: Imperial Germany. Chap. 5.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES.

Attention is called to a misprint on page 61 of Imperial Germany, where the name of the writer, Sudermann, is given as Lundermann. Allusion is made in the programs to the pictures of Holbein, and circles and readers who can take time to acquaint themselves with the works of this great master will be well repaid. Holbein and Dürer are the two great names in the history of German art.

JANUARY 28—FEBRUARY 4—

1. Roll-call: Answered by quotations from "The Sermon in the Hospital."

2. Papers: The Washington Memorial Institution and Carnegie's gift. (See *Review of Reviews* for July, 1901, and recent articles on the Carnegie endowment.)

3. Review of "Historical Introduction," in "Imperial Germany," to page 5.

4. Papers: Frederick the Great; The three partitions of Poland. (See bibliography, page 25, in "Imperial Germany"; also "Encyclopedia Britannica" on Poland.)

5. Discussion: The German character in politics.

(Each member should be assigned a page or section of this chapter. These may be taken up one at a time. If possible, some native Germans should be present to aid in the discussion. Members who can report personal experiences of their own or of friends in Germany, or those gained from talking with native Germans, can add a great deal to the interest of this part of the program.)

FEBRUARY 4-11—

1. Roll-call: Reports on paragraphs in Highways and Byways.
2. Character Sketch: Albert Gallatin. (See *Life*, in American Statesmen Series.)
3. Picturesque features of the incidents described in Chap. 9, Diplomacy. (An interesting way of reviewing this chapter would be for each member to imagine himself commissioned to order a series of historical paintings. How many and what good subjects could be found in this chapter.)
4. Reading: Mark Twain's chapter on the German language in "A Tramp Abroad."
5. Discussion of Chap. 2, Imperial Germany. (Each section may be assigned to a member or to a group. If possible they should secure some additional light on the points discussed. Poole's index under "Germany" would give many references to recent magazine articles.)
6. Paper and Discussion: The Pictures of Holbein. (See *Masters in Art*.)

FEBRUARY 11-18—

1. Paper: Leading events in the history of Nuremberg. (See bibliography.)
2. Reading: "The Siege of Nuremberg by Wallenstein." (See "Gustavus Adolphus," Fletcher.)
3. Papers: The Story of Hans Sachs. (See "Hours with German Classics," Hedge; Hosmer's German Literature.) Hans Sachs and Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." (See "The Library Shelf.")
4. Music: Selections from "Die Meistersinger."
5. Reading: The Hans Sachs Celebration. (See "The Library Shelf.")
6. Paper: Albrecht Dürer. (See bibliography.)

7. Discussion: Albrecht Dürer's pictures. (See *Masters in Art*.)

FEBRUARY 18-25—

1. Roll-call: Interesting facts regarding the natural resources of Germany. (See Encyclopedias.)
2. Character Sketches: Metternich. (See histories of modern Europe.) Queen Louise of Prussia. (See *Harper's Magazine* for July, 1871.)
3. Reading: Selections from Forbes' "William of Germany."
4. Paper: A Great German Portrait Painter, Von Lenbach. (See Autobiographical notes in *The Cosmopolitan*, November, 1893. Illustrated article in *Magazine of Art*, 1886; also "Lenbach the Painter of Bismarck," *The Century Magazine*, January, 1897.)
5. Discussion: Chap. 10, of Formative Incidents. (The points brought out in this chapter are of great interest and importance. A leader should take them up in succession and discuss them with the circle.)
6. Reading and Discussion: "Our 'Dog in the Manger' Policy in South America." (See page 469.)

FEBRUARY 25-MARCH 4—

1. Paper: Lessing. (See *Life of Lessing*, by Sims.)
2. Reading: Selections from "Nathan the Wise." (It would add to the effectiveness if the readers should dress in costume. Some one should be appointed to explain the connecting links.)
3. Reading and Discussion: Physical Education applied to Housework. (Page 529 of this magazine. The circle can make this especially practical if they can secure some teacher of physical culture to guide the discussion.)
4. Roll-call: Quotations from "Nathan the Wise," or personal bird study reports on the chickadee. (See article, page 475.)
5. Debate: Resolved, That the advantages of paternal government are greater than the disadvantages. (See "Imperial Germany," "The Strength and Weakness of Socialism," R. T. Ely. "Our Foolish Fear of Paternalism," *New England Magazine*, October, 1895.)



THE TRAVEL CLUB.

The literature relating to Nuremberg is less voluminous than that connected with other points in the Reading Journey, yet members of the travel club will have no difficulty in expanding as much as time permits upon the points suggested. Nuremberg in History, in Art, in Literature, and in Music suggests many clues which, if faithfully followed, will show the far-reaching influence of this old city. The monograph on Dürer in the *Masters in Art* will be found most helpful.

First Week—

1. Roll-call: Answered by illustrations of the folk-lore of Germany.
2. Papers: Nuremberg's history before the Reformation; Nuremberg in the Reformation and Thirty Years' War. (See "Nuremberg," C. Headlam; also *Lives of Gustavus Adolphus* by Fletcher and by Stevens.)
3. Reading: Description of the siege of Nuremberg by Wallenstein. (See *Lives of Gustavus Adolphus*.)
4. Paper: The Artist, Kaulbach. (See *Encyclopedia Britannica*.)
5. Reading: Selections from "The Story of the Nürnberg Stove." Ouida. (To be found in the children's department of most school or public libraries.)

Second Week—

1. Roll-call: Comments upon the work of Albrecht Dürer by art critics. (See works upon Dürer and upon German art, also *Masters in Art*.)

2. Papers: Personal history of Albrecht Dürer; Albrecht Dürer as an artist. (See bibliography following article on Nuremberg, also Lübke's "History of Art," Kugler's "Hand Book of Painting.")
3. Reading: Longfellow's "Nuremberg;" also his letter to Freiligrath in Vol. I., page 417, of his life.
4. Papers: The Rathaus. (See Baedeker's and Murray's guide books, and "Nuremberg" by Headlam); famous artists in other countries who were contemporary with Dürer.
5. Discussion: Pictures by Albrecht Dürer. (See *Masters in Art*, March, 1901; also *The Portfolio*, edited by Hamilton.)

Third Week—

1. Roll-call: Answered by describing characteristic German customs. (See "Life among the Germans," Parry. "Germany," Baring-Gould.)
2. Reports on: The fountains of Nuremberg; Architecture of Nuremberg. (See bibliography.)

3. Reading: "The Toy Industry of Nuremberg." (*Scientific American Supplement*, March 4, 1899.)
4. Papers: The Lorenzkirche; The Sebaldus Kirche. (See "Nuremberg," Headlam, Chap. 9; also guide books.)
5. Reading: Description of the Ciborium from article on Nuremberg in *The Atlantic* for September, 1872.

Fourth Week —

1. Papers: The Minnesingers and Mastersingers. (See Longfellow's "Poets and Poetry of Europe," also German Literatures); Hans Sachs and his work. (See "Nuremberg," Headlam, also "Hours with German Classics," Hedge, and Hosmer's Literature.)
2. Reading: "Story of St. Peter and the Goat,"

- Hans Sachs. (See "The Library Shelf.")
3. Papers: Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." (See "Wagner's Only Comic Opera," *The Nation*, March 8, 1877; "Nuremberg," Headlam; also "Wagner's Heroes," Constance Maud; "Stories of the Wagner Opera" by Guerber, and any other available works on Wagner.)
4. Readings: Selections from "Where the Mastersingers Sang," *Harper's Weekly*, February 17, 1900, pages 158-160; also from account of Hans Sachs "Celebration" by New York University in 1894. (See "Library Shelf.")
5. Music: Selections from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger."
6. Roll-call: Comments upon Wagner's influence, by eminent writers.

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS.

DOMESTIC.

1. Roll-call: Answered by definitions of the Monroe Doctrine.
2. Papers: (a) United States trade with South America. (b) The place of technical schools in our educational system. (c) Physical culture applied to housework.
3. Readings: (a) From "Our 'Dog in the Manger' Policy in South America." (February CHAUTAUQUAN.) (b) From "The Making of an American" by Jacob Riis. (Macmillan Co.)
4. Debate: Resolved; That the Nicaragua route rather than the Panama route should be chosen for the Isthmian Canal.

FOREIGN.

1. Roll-call: Answered by reasons for preference of friendship with England, Germany, or Russia.
2. Papers: (a) Character sketch of the Empress Dowager of China. (b) German Tariff policy. (c) Foreign courts of conciliation and arbitration.
3. Readings: (a) From "Alt Nuremberg." (February CHAUTAUQUAN.) (b) From chapters on "Spanish and Portuguese America" in "Political Growth in the Nineteenth Century" by Edmund Hamilton Sears. (Macmillan Co.)
4. Discussion: How German and American Imperialism differ.

NEWS SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC.

December 16.—The Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty was confirmed by the senate.

17.—Charles Emory Smith resigned as postmaster-general, and Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin accepted the place.

17.—The conference between the leaders of labor and capital closed in New York, with a decision to give the plan to harmonize their divergent interests a practical test. A committee of thirty-six was named to perfect the details of the plan.

18.—The general committee named by the labor conference in New York issued a statement declaring its purpose to be to strive for industrial peace, to aid in establishing rightful relations between those who toil and their employers, to confer and advise with employers and employed when in conflict, to encourage agreements under which labor shall be performed, and to arbitrate disputes when both sides to the dispute shall ask for such mediation.

23.—George Emory Fellows, of the University of Chicago, was chosen president of the University of Maine.

24.—Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, accepted the secretaryship of the treasury in President Roosevelt's cabinet.

27.—The seventh annual meeting of the American Historical Association, and the fourteenth of the American Economic Association, began with a joint session in Washington.

January 1.—Eight thousand persons were presented to President Roosevelt at the New Year's reception. Mayor Seth Low and his associates assumed control of the government of New York City.

4.—The Panama Canal Company offered its properties and concessions connected with the Panama route across the isthmus to the United States for \$40,000,000.

6.—Nicholas Murray Butler was elected President of Columbia University to succeed Seth Low.

9.—The Nicaraguan Canal bill passed the house, 308 to 2.

11.—Rev. J. H. Coleman, of Troy, New York, was chosen president of Willamette University, Oregon.

FOREIGN.

December 20.—It was stated at Washington by those familiar with the progress of the controversy between Argentina and Chile, that the affair had passed its serious aspect, and that the negotiations assure a satisfactory settlement, only the details remaining to be arranged.

27.—The Bulgarian cabinet resigned. It is understood that the new cabinet will include two members of the Stambuloff party.

28.—A royal delegation of Manchu princes left Peking to meet and welcome the return of the Chinese court to the capital.

31.—The election in Cuba resulted in a victory for the Nationalists, and the election of Thomas Estrada Palma for president.

January 1.—The Porto Rican legislature was organized at San Juan.

2.—The eleventh congress of Russian naturalists opened at St. Petersburg with three thousand persons in attendance.

7.—The emperor and empress dowager of China returned to Peking.

8.—The Nicaraguan presidential electoral vote was

counted at Managua, in the presence of the Nicaraguan Congress. General Santos J. Zelaya was reelected for a term of four years.

OBITUARY.

December 16.—Governor William Gregory, of Rhode Island, died at Wickford.

23.—William Ellery Channing, author, died at Concord, Massachusetts.

25.—Jacques François Henri Fouquier, publicist and former member of the French Chamber of Deputies, died at Paris.

26.—Governor J. B. Rogers, of Washington, died at Olympia.

27.—United States Senator William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, died at Camden.

January 2.—Rev. John Wesley Beach, former president of Wesleyan University, died at Middletown, Connecticut.

7.—Elbridge S. Brooks, historian, died at Somerville, Massachusetts.

11.—Horace Elisha Scudder, the author and literateur, and at one time editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, died at his residence in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

THE LIBRARY SHELF.

HANS SACHS AS A POET.

(From Hosmer's German Literature.)

Hans Sachs was the son of a tailor in Nuremberg. From his seventh to his fifteenth year he was a pupil in a Latin school; at seventeen as an apprentice (to the shoemakers' guild), he began his wandering, visiting with interest the Mastersinging festivals wherever they occurred, and writing at Munich his first poems. With all his business activity he studied diligently and wrote six thousand and forty-eight separate pieces.

His authority in his time was very great, and used without fear or favor in behalf of the Reformation, which was in full progress as he came forward into manhood. His poems are upon all possible subjects, and of the most various kinds—the drama, the lyric, the satire receiving especial favor. His best works are those in which he represents the burgher life in the midst of which he lived.

Although reproving, he has a hearty enjoyment of life, takes the world's merry tricks in good part, and when the crowd is at cross-purposes, with cheerfulness and prudence tries to reconcile them. His pieces are often tediously prolix and of weak wit, but all the honorable characteristics of the German middle class—the sturdy mechanic virtues, public spirit, honesty, common sense, doughty moral worth of every kind—speak out of every tone and thought. In some of the pieces there is a touch of irreverence, judged by our standards.

It is what we see in the miracle-plays, and is to be considered as the *naïveté* of child-like souls, rather than as intentional disrespect toward what should be held sacred.

A characteristic piece of Hans Sachs is the story of St. Peter and the goat. St. Peter was perplexed with the prevalence of injustice in the world, and thought he could make affairs better if he were permitted to manage them. He frankly confesses his idea to the Lord. Meanwhile a peasant girl appears, complaining that she must do a hard day's work, and at the same time keep in order a frolicsome young goat. "Now," said the Lord to Peter, "you must have pity on this girl, and take care of her goat. That will serve as an introduction for you to the management of the universe." Peter undertakes the goat and finds quite enough to do.

"The young goat had a playful mind,
And never liked to be confined;
The apostle, at a killing pace,
Followed the goat in desperate chase;
Over the hills and among the briars
The goat runs on and never tires,
While Peter, behind, on the grassy plain,
Runs on, panting and sighing in vain.
All day, beneath the scorching sun,
The good apostle had to run,
Till evening came; the goat was caught,

And safely to the Master brought.
Then, with a smile, to Peter said
The Lord: "Well, friend, how have you sped?
If such a task your powers has tried,
How could you keep the world so wide?"
Then Peter, with his toil distressed,
His folly with a sigh confessed.
"No, Master, 'tis for me no play
To rule one goat for one short day;
It must be infinitely worse
To regulate the universe."

A HANS SACHS'S CELEBRATION.

If the genuine "cobbler poet" of Nuremberg could have seen himself as others saw him, when the New York University celebrated his four hundredth birthday on November 5, 1894, he would doubtless have been surprised at his own share in the affairs of this world. The following account of this unique celebration, taken from *The Critic*, will perhaps be a revelation to many of us of the remarkable influence of this honest citizen "whose life was his best poem."

Owing to the unfinished state of the university's new buildings, the celebration was appropriately held at the hall of the Liederkrantz Club; and the audience that braved the heavy storm was abundantly recompensed. The program was unique in its presentation of the different aspects of Sachs's literary activity, and of his relationship to the movements of his day. After Chancellor MacCracken had briefly welcomed the assemblage, Dr. Charlton T. Lewis gave the opening address, referring chiefly to two points, the first of which, Sachs's eminence as a poet, sprang, in his opinion, largely from the fact that the Meistersinger's poetry was in touch with the people, and not cut off from the life of the day. It was thus an example for the poets of every age. The other point to which Dr. Lewis alluded with much suggestiveness, was the character of the working people in Sachs's time. Labor, then, did not combine against labor, but cooperated for mental and moral growth.

Prof. W. T. Hewett of Cornell spoke at some length on "Nuremberg in History and Legend." He gave a brilliant picture of the famous city, its rise, growth, and decline; its relations to art, trade, and commerce; its contributions to science and useful enterprise; its long list of famous artists, inventors, and men of affairs.

Prof. A. S. Isaacs of the New York University followed with a concise sketch of the poet and his times. He thought Hans Sachs's one special merit was in making an art of his trade, when the fashion now is to make

a trade of one's art. "His life was his best poem—it translated into action the inspiration of his verse." The personal traits of the poet and the chief elements of his character, in an age of unrest, when mankind began to shake off medievalism, were briefly described.

The Rev. Dr. M. R. Vincent of the Union Theological Seminary devoted his incisively written paper to "Hans Sachs and Luther." He began with a glance at the condition of Sachs's youth and the religious atmosphere of his surroundings, and then at his spirited advocacy of Luther's cause, which was a powerful aid to the Reformation. He drew a parallel between Luther and Sachs: both sprang from the people, but Sachs had the gentler temperament. He showed the marked religious character of the poet as delineated in many a poem and parable.

Frank Damrosch read a rather short but charming paper on "Hans Sachs and Wagner." It began with a glorification of the poet as a German national songster, and then referred to Wagner's share in the poet's resurrection. Mr. Damrosch recited some lines from Sachs and made them musical in his distinct enunciation. Professor Palmer of Yale devoted his essay to "Goethe and Hans Sachs," showing much industry in collecting from the later poet's works allusions to the poet of Nuremberg. Goethe's services in "restoring" Sachs, so to say, were fully described. Prof. Henry Wood of Johns Hopkins furnished an admirable literary paper on "Hans Sachs and the German Novel," principally comparing Sachs as a novelist with Grimmelhäuser. He analyzed the latter's "Simplicissimus" and showed how much its author was indebted to Sachs, although the treatment may have differed. Prof. A. Werner of the College of the City of New York closed the proceedings by reading two stories from Hans Sachs, the time being too advanced to permit his presenting his paper in its entirety.

"WAGNER'S ONLY COMIC OPERA."

In the correspondence of Richard Wagner he has told us how the idea of the "Meistersinger" first came to him. It was on a vacation trip when, having left behind him the atmosphere of the footlights, he found himself in "a light and joyous humor." He says, "As with the Athenians a gay, satirical piece followed on a tragedy, so suddenly there appeared to me, on that holiday journey, the picture of a comic play which might suitably be attached as a satirical sequel to my "Battle of the Bards at Wartburg" (Tannhäuser). The story of Hans Sachs and the Meistersingers seemed to offer just the possibilities for such a piece, and the result was the famous opera which has given the cobbler poet one more claim to renown. *The Nation* for March, 1877, published a delightful letter from Mr. H. T. Finck, the well-known musical critic, giving an account of this opera as presented in Munich in February of that year. Mr. Finck thus describes the opening of the first act:

After that spirited and wonderfully constructed introduction which has so often been heard on the concert stages of both continents, the curtain rises on a scene representing the interior of the Katharine Church in

Nuremberg. The congregation is just engaged in singing, to the accompaniment of organ and cellos, the last stanza of one of those beautiful and impressive chorals which constitute the chief musical treasure transmitted to us by the middle ages. In one of the last rows of benches is seated Eva, daughter of Pogner, the goldsmith. Her devotion is sadly disturbed by the young Knight, Walter Von Stolzing, who is leaning against a neighboring pillar, and whose admiring glances and gestures she does not at all discourage. As the congregation leaves, he finds an opportunity to speak to her and to confess his love, but to his consternation hears that she is already betrothed. Tomorrow she will be bestowed upon that Meistersinger who shall win the prize at the festival with his song.

Following this introduction comes the meeting of the Meistersingers at which Pogner announces his intentions, and Walter, upon begging to be admitted in order that he also may try his fate, is required to sing a song in order to prove his fitness. His only rival proves to be a crusty old character, Beckmesser, who also acts as "marker," to detect Walter's mistakes. It is needless to say that Walter fails and is condemned by the entire body of conservative Meistersingers with the exception of Hans Sachs, whose musical judgment is more liberal. In the second act, "which abounds in genuine humor, grotesque effects, and well-seasoned sarcasm," Sachs thwarts the design of Walter and Eva to elope, then frustrates Beckmesser's attempt to serenade Eva by hammering and singing so violently that a crowd gathers and the uproar increases till the watchman's horn disperses them. In the last act Walter tells Sachs of a wonderful dream which he has had, and Sachs notes it down. Soon after, Beckmesser slips in, finds the poem and steals it for his prize song. Sachs discovers the theft, and tells him he may keep it but must fit it to appropriate music. Then Eva enters richly apparelled but begging Hans to adjust one of her shoes which does not fit. Walter also appears and addresses to his bride a verse of his song. Mr. Finck's description of the closing scene brings the whole picture vividly before us:

And now follows the grandest part of the opera. The scene changes to a wide meadow, with a most imposing view of the whole city of Nuremberg in the background. Floral decorations, men, women, and children in festive attire, singing and dancing. A chorus of shoemakers sing the praises of St. Crispin, who stole the leather from the rich to make shoes for the poor. The tailors tell of the patriotic feats of one of their number who was sewed up in a goat-skin, and by frikking about on the city wall, induced the enemy to raise the siege in despair. The bakers also have their song. The whole scene is poetically and musically of a most exuberant humor, and one wave after another of half-suppressed laughter crosses the house. At last the Meistersingers come marching along to the sounds of that

glorious march which has the same inspiring effect on the hearer that "God Save the Queen" has on a London audience, or "Die Wacht am Rhein" on a band of German soldiers. On an eminence, quickly constructed with pieces of turf, Beckmesser now takes his stand, confused and trembling; but his ill-gotten song is too much for him. His memory fails him, and he is obliged (to use a college phrase) to "crib" several times from his manuscript. Of the text he makes the most ludicrous nonsense, and his melody is a capital parody of the Italian aria, with all its bombastic vocal embellishments. The people interrupt him several

times with exclamations of surprise, and finally his song is drowned by their laughter and cries of derision. Enraged, he throws the manuscript on the ground and exclaims that it is not his — Hans Sachs is the author. Hans explains that the poem is good, only it must be properly rendered. It is agreed that he who can sing its proper melody shall receive the prize. Walter steps forward, fulfils these conditions, and wins the bride. A jubilant outburst of full orchestra and chorus, with swinging of hats and handkerchiefs, follows and the curtain drops on this most realistic and live representation of a German *Volksfest*.

NEWS FROM THE CIRCLES.

When *The Critic* celebrated its twentieth anniversary some months ago, it published a number of congratulatory letters which had been received from its contributors and other friends. Among these, one from Dr. Henry Van Dyke touched very happily upon the true functions of a critic, and as our circles are experimenting with this very delicate yet important question, we set before them this little epitome of the critic's art, trusting that it may serve as a mascot to those who as yet see only the dangers of the way:

"You know the perils, external and internal, that daily threaten a critic's life. But you have escaped them all because you have been fair and useful, and because you have emphasized the candle more than the extinguisher."

It seems fitting that our first circle report this month should be from one in which the "candles" are so intent upon shining that they evidently regard the critic as an intelligent sort of snuffer whose chief function it is to remove anything which might dim their radiance.

"NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB." GOSHEN, INDIANA.

At the beginning of the year we determined to create a new office, that of critic. We allow each leader to appoint her own critic, thus having a different member serve each evening. This plan has been followed and found good. First, in criticising the program of the evening, we get the idea of every member of the club as to what would make the meeting more attractive, so that by using the suggestion of each the outline is always followed more effectively. Then in the pronunciation of words, all the members, as their turns come to serve as critic, are more careful in the preparation of the lesson along this line, so that the benefit is general. As for the Italian words not one of us would think of taking the whole responsibility and depriving the rest of practice on these words. An American should know what we mean even if an Italian might fail to do so.

Some one said, on being asked what the essentials were for an enthusiastic meeting, "Give me people." So we count as our most successful meeting that one which all of the twelve members were able to attend. It was of especial interest to the writer because of being admitted to the Chautauqua Circle. After having disposed of the business, roll-call was answered by quotations from Roman and Italian authors, some quo-

tations of Vergil and Cicero which had clung to us since school days being given in the original. A review of the life and works of Giotto, together with a discussion of such copies of his pictures as we could procure, proved to be a most interesting feature of the evening, as the reading aloud of Horace's satire "The Bore" was beneficial. It was beneficial because we found it an opportunity of searching out what words we mispronounced and cultivating the art of reading well, an art too much neglected in this day of hurry.

KATHARINE B. HARPER.

SCAMMON, KANSAS.

The foundations of this circle have been laid by three members of the Class of 1902 who deserve the congratulations of their classmates. We trust that "Recognition Day" may see this "trio" at one of the Kansas assemblies or possibly at Chautauqua itself.

Chautauqua fellowship is surely most valued in our western villages, where there is so little else of the kind. So thinks the circle of Scammon, Kansas.

The trio who began the work in October '98 are now cheered by a membership of three times three. There was even a long while during the second year when only two faithfully carried on the weekly meeting.

This year, all the meetings have been opened with a few verses of C. L. S. C. songs. Mary Lathbury's are the favorites. Each member has chosen a Chautauqua motto, and these are recited, in rotation. "Look up," "Not for self," "Step by step," etc.; how many can complete them?

Roll-call is answered by quotations, varied now and then by assigned items. The drill on Italian pronunciation has been continued since November.

We have a blank book, called the "Critic's Book" which is given that officer, who takes her turn as critic, in alphabetical order. The book is given her at the beginning of the meeting, after the former critic has read her report. Then the critic for the day makes out her list as the meeting progresses, to which are added any mistakes any other member has noticed and these are looked up and reported at the beginning of the next meeting.

Harriet Shattuck's "Manual for Women's Clubs" is expounded for a short space at each meeting, and when it has become familiar let us hope it will give the community nine women, equipped for carrying out any worthy line of work at hand, their minds stored with Chautauqua reading, their ideas broadened by the knowledge of the countries beyond the seas, and of long ago.

The map committee has kept before the circle in turn, Ancient Italy, Charlemagne's Empire, and Medieval Italy.

The required reading has always been closely followed and many points taken from the suggestive programs; Paul L. Ford's "Franklin" and Woodrow Wilson's "Colonies and Nation" have expanded the subject of the American series somewhat. When we came to "That foremost man of all the world," an extra meeting was held for the reading of the play of Julius Caesar—select passages read in character, the connection being supplied by one appointed leader.

In Italian story, Hildebrand and St. Francis have had special charm though we are now on the threshold of Florence where we shall find a throng of great ones.

The visits to the storied Italian cities are as enchanting as is the mirage of our western prairies.

NELLIE L. MITCHELL, Secretary.

"KEEP PACE CIRCLE," ATLANTIC AND EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS.

This unique circle illustrates the success of a "triple alliance" brought about by natural evolution. We congratulate these Chautauquans on the prospect which they have of retaining their threefold character. Why is not this plan applicable to other circles? Could not three circles in neighboring towns form an alliance and meet once or twice a year in different places. Was there not a peripatetic school of philosophers in Greece who appreciated the value of freshening their ideas by a change of location? The last meeting of the Keep Pace Circle was held in "Committee Room A," Tremont Temple, Boston. The program shows how well the circle has utilized its opportunities.

Keep Pace Circle is pleased to report a gradual and strengthening gain, though it is with regret that it has to note the loss, through the changes which time brings, of one of its three branches. Waltham branch has withdrawn from its ranks, but Atlantic and Everett branches are in a prosperous and energetic condition. A movement is on foot, however, to form a new branch and the outlook is favorable for the success of the venture.

The meetings held in Boston three times a year in which all the branches come together, are interesting and inspiring gatherings and encouraging reports are given of the work. Enclosed is a program of the last meeting, the second one will be held the second Thursday in February.

PROGRAM.

Roll-call. Quotations on Art.

Violin Solo. { a. Berceuse.
b. Rondo d'Amour.* } S. E. Goldstein.
(Scène orientale.)

c. Bolero.

Silonez.

Mr. S. E. Goldstein of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Secretary's Report.

Reports from Branches.

Annual Business. Election of Officers.

Piano Solo. "Pilgrim's Song of Hope."
Mr. H. L. Heartz.

Batiste.

Address. "The Italian Renaissance."

The Rev. Mr. Pedee.

Violin Solo. Fantaisie, from Opera Faust.
Mr. Goldstein.

Alard.

Social and Refreshments.

* Prologue.—A lover has tenderly besought the fair woman who has enthralled his affections Startled by

his unexpected appeal she hesitatingly answers: "Do you really love me?" Passionately he renews his vows: "I love you with all my soul!" In faltering accents she replies: "I believe you. But you do not know all. My life holds a secret which, should I confide to you, might change your love for me. . . . Now that I have told you all, had we not better part forever?" "No, never! What you have told me matters not, it cannot change my love for you." Mutual anticipations for a happy future commingle, idealized in a joyous duet, as, arm in arm, with luring steps they disappear among the trees to seal in blissful confidence their sacred love.]

The total membership now numbers about fifty, among whom are many post-graduates of energy and talent.

The members of Keep Pace Circle all regret the decay of the assembly at South Framingham, and the loss of the advantages which it offered.

NEAHL C. DOW, Secretary.

BOLIVAR, NEW YORK.

This is one of the new circles and its twenty-two enrolled members all belong to the Class of 1905. The circle was formed as the result of a vesper service held by the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church and the organization makes its headquarters in the church parlors. The report of its first working meeting shows that the circle has had its affairs well in hand from the outset, and has promise of a long and successful life.

After the roll-call and the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, a program of six numbers was carried out. The local circle has adopted the general name of the Class of 1905 and has grown from eighteen to twenty-two active members. The circle elected a committee of one on pronunciation, or critic, whose duties thus far have been to aid members against mistakes in pronunciation, and it has also adopted a rule requiring members to keep a list of mispronounced words, if any, during the exercises, and report to the circle at close of literary program.

The question of our most successful meeting thus far remains unanswered. We are in hopes that our meetings will be progressive, and that each meeting will be equal to or better than the one preceding. Having in mind the class motto, we shall endeavor to develop any latent talent existing in the circle.

We are all deeply interested in the work; the different walks in life are well represented considering the size of our town. Our line of work outside of the required reading has been the assignment of papers, discussion of the topic in required reading, current events and questions and discussions between the members in a general way.

ALLEN L. CRANSTON, President.

WARSAW, INDIANA.

The independence of spirit shown by this circle in adjusting its readings and programs to its own needs has already been referred to. The closing lines of the report are welcome evidence that the Chautauqua plan meets the practical demands of everyday life.

Our circle is enjoying its most successful year. Our attendance averages fifteen out of nineteen regular

attendants. Two members are never able to attend. We choose one of our members for leader and then conduct the work as a class recitation. Occasionally extra meetings are held devoted to special work. We observed Milton Day and will observe Lanier Day. At these special occasions we invite guests, serve light refreshments, and observe the evening with appropriate literary programs, participated in by the members of the circle. These special evenings will undoubtedly benefit the work in the ensuing years. Already guests who have been impressed with the excellencies of the special programs and the social spirit of our meetings, have expressed a desire to join us next year. We have never made ourselves known before, and there are many who did not know of our existence as a circle, so these special evenings are already doing us a great deal of good. We have one meeting a week devoted strictly to the work outlined in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*. The work is divided so that an entire evening is devoted to one subject—that is, we devote one evening to art studies, one to American diplomacy, one to Italian history, and one to Italian literature. This seems to do away with a feeling that the work is unrelated and crowded in a given evening. We have supplied ourselves with a complete collection of Perry Pictures to use in connection with our art studies. We have roll-call which is strictly kept. All absentees are fined ten cents for each evening's absence without excuse of sickness. The secretary keeps accurate minutes of each meeting's work, which are read and corrected at subsequent meetings. We all regard the Chautauquan reading circle work to be without a peer in its particular field. Tender memories cannot help but cluster about the delightful associations we have formed in this work in years to come.

JOHN A. SLOANE, Secretary.

THE HURLBUT CIRCLE, EAST BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The Hurlbut Circle, "twenty years young," tells its Christmas story with all the zest of youth, though the writer as many of us know has celebrated his golden wedding. Some of the circles may be interested to learn what the eleven words were from which the members evolved their Christmas rhymes. Here they are: Star, gifts, holly, tree, mistletoe, reindeer, Santa Claus, chimney, stocking, plum pudding, goose.

Mr. Hiram Pierson, president, has been so from its organization, 1882. Mr. Otto Werle, secretary, has held that office since 1883. The circle is composed of thirty-six members, nearly all with C. L. S. C. diplomas from 1886 to 1901, one or more members graduating from the class each year. Meetings, second and fourth Wednesday evenings, from October to July, held at homes of the members. We do not confine ourselves to the Chautauqua text-books, we have questions on current events, "American Diplomacy," etc. A committee of two or more is appointed to arrange programs for succeeding meetings, and in connection with our regular exercises the committee has a choice to fill in such matter as is deemed interesting and instructive. They are all enthusiasts and loyal to the Chautauqua work, and there is no lack of novelty, originality, wit, and humor.

I enclose one of our programs. They are printed and given to each member so that they have time to prepare prior to the notified meeting. The exercises of December 26 were especially commemorative.

Christmas art pictures with incidents and sketches, then the riddles. Red and white slips were given out to each person. On the red were queries—"Why is the Hurlbut Circle like a good dinner?" etc. On the white were the answers. Many of the answers were pointed and witty. Next Kriss Kringle in rhyme—slips of paper containing eleven words were given to each member, and ten minutes allowed to put them into verse. This was quite a test but it produced lively responses, many of which were excellent. I enclose the paper with the words. The closing act was delivering the presents, which were all folded in pink tissue paper that they might appear as nearly alike as possible. Then paper with lines was distributed to each, the leader read a portion of a selection from some poet, the one holding the lines that finished the quotation responded, the respondent received the present, and so on through the class. The presents were secured by having each member bring one, thereby insuring just enough to go around. Each evening has its peculiar fitness for the time of year.

We have no one for critic; I might say that we are all critics and enjoy in a pleasant way remarks and suggestions that aid us vastly in our work.

HURLBUT CIRCLE.

Thursday Evening, December 26, 1901.
106 Lexington street.

1. Christmas Song, Quartet.
2. Business.
3. Roll-call: Christmas in Art.
(N. B.—Bring picture relating to Christmas with name of artist and description.)
4. Round Table, Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy, December CHAUTAUQUAN.
5. Timely Riddles.
6. Christmas Rhymes.
7. Kriss Kringle.
(Leave presents at 106 Lexington street.)
Gloria.

ANDREW HOWES.

CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK.

Our general rule not to give the same circle space in two successive numbers of the Round Table must be waived in the case of the Canandaigua Circle, for the "Historical Man" is really too good to keep, and as he appears in the main part of the Round Table the pen picture which accompanies him properly finds a place here.

Doubtless these wise Canandaigua Chautauquans will give us the clue to the riddle later on if our ingenuity fails to discover all the mysteries of the strange being.

Our circle, while not at all pretentious, has few if any dull or uninteresting meetings. Perhaps, however, the ones of December 2 and 16 have been of especial interest thus far this winter. At the meeting of December 2 twenty members were present. Great interest was manifested in the artists and pictures. Upwards of fifty pictures were used. We had "Brown" pictures; these had been trimmed and mounted on 8 x 10 gray cards, and for the purpose were better than the expensive photographs.

The "historical man" was distributed to be worked out during the interval between the meetings. I send you a copy for *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, believing that other circles would like to try it as well.

Light refreshments were served. As the company separated at a late hour, a member said to the president: "Mr. President, do you know what time it is? We ought not to stay so late." He replied: "Yes, it is late, but it speaks well for our meetings does it not?" "Oh, yes," she replied, "the meetings are so interesting, one is unconscious of time and it is hard to tear oneself away." The other meeting was with Herbert L. Thompson, one of our younger members and a member of the Class of 1903. I enclose a program of that meeting.

Every member was eager to hear the result of the study of the "historical man." Three were marked correct. Four had answered twenty-nine correctly, and two others twenty-eight. The reading from "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" one of the new books, was much enjoyed. The circle was unanimous in its verdict, that the research to complete the "historical man" was not only thoroughly enjoyable but highly profitable as well.

Later on we shall work out the "Historical Woman." Chautauqua work, always interesting, was never more so than now.

WM. G. LIGHTFOOTE, President.

"THE LOVING CUP" OF THE BROOKLYN UNION.

The contest for the silver loving cup of the Brooklyn (New York) Chautauqua Union was recently won by the Carson Circle, who send a report of the conditions of the contest and the list of questions which tested their mettle. All questions were based on facts to be learned from THE CHAUTAUQUANS for September to December 1901 inclusive:

At the social given by the Brooklyn Chautauqua Union on December 19, Carson Circle again won the silver loving cup which has been offered by the Union to be contested for by the various circles, they getting 23 1/2 points out of a possible 30. This cup was won three times successively by the Alumni, and now for the second time by Carson, there having been, in all, five contests. The terms of the gift allow the winners to hold the cup until it is taken from them by the victory of some other circle. The contests are held at irregular intervals; the next one will probably be in May. Nearly all the questions in this last contest were along the line of the current readings.

L. W. SWAIN, President.

CONTEST OF THE BROOKLYN CHAUTAUQUA UNION, DEKALB AVE. M. E. CHURCH.

1. When did the practice of sending ambassadors to other countries begin?
2. Who was the first minister sent to the United States?
3. From what country was he sent?
4. Who was the first American minister plenipotentiary?
5. To what country was he sent?
6. Who was at the head of the French Government during the American Revolution?
7. Who was king of England during the Revolutionary War?
8. What changes have taken place in the official language of diplomacy?
9. Where and when did the first Continental Congress meet?
10. Who was its first president?
11. What was the debt of the United States to France, and what became of it?

12. What race or sect are to hold an exhibition in New York next winter?

13. What man who has recently died was near to Abraham Lincoln, and what position did he hold?

14. On which hill in Rome did Romulus build his walls?

15. What is the Appian Way?

16. Name the three great historical churches of Rome.

17. What is the oldest object in Rome?

18. Why did Sienkiewicz call his famous novel "Quo Vadis"?

19. Which is the largest oil painting in the world?

20. What is the chief point of interest on the Grand Canal?

21. What two plays of Shakespeare have their scenes laid in Venice?

22. What well-known English poets have lived in Venice?

23. What were the crusades?

24. In what town were the exercises of the Millennium of Alfred the Great held?

25. What celebration has recently been held at Yale?

26. What islands do they propose calling the McKinley Islands?

27. Where was the Pan-American Congress held?

28. Where was Fra Angelico born?

29. In what year was he born?

30. What was his real name?

31. Who founded or originated the Chautauqua movement?

A LOCAL "RECOGNITION DAY" IN CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

(Contributed by the Charleston Circle.)

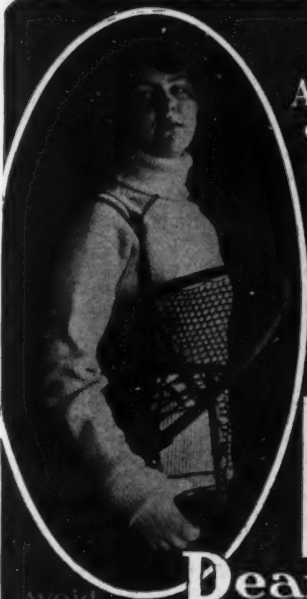
Probably "recognition day" was not more happily or pleasantly observed outside a summer assembly than at Charleston-on-the-Kanawha, the state capital of West Virginia, on December 2, 1901.

The graduates numbered ten, an unusually large class for a circle with an average membership of twenty-five. Instead of holding the exercises in the summer, they were deferred until the beginning of the new scholastic year, in order to give the cause especial impetus at a time when new recruits begin to weary in well doing.

The class consisted of Messrs. L. E. McWhorter and L. C. Anderson, two prominent lawyers, Prof. M. P. Shawkey, the first assistant of the State Superintendent of Schools, Mr. D. F. Hostetler, in the wholesale produce business, Mr. David Dick, architect and contractor, Mrs. Mary R. McGwigan, principal of the high school, Miss Cora Hopkins, teacher, Miss Minnie V. Grose, private secretary to the Secretary of State, Mrs. William Burdette Matthews, housekeeper, and Mrs. Sarah F. Blundon, retired housekeeper. A number of the class are university graduates.

On Sunday evening, December 1, the pastor of the State Street M. E. Church, with which the circle is connected, Rev. M. F.

(Continued on page 552.)



Avoid
Substitutes

Good Advice

A writer in the Chaperone Magazine on Flannels, Blankets and Laces insists on little wringing for woollens and no rubbing for laces. Every intelligent woman has a method of her own but all agree on those two points—hard points using ordinary bar soap—harder still with penny—cheap Washing powders.

Have used Pearline a number of years, and like it very much for all kinds of flannel garments. They are soft and nice after washing. Mrs. Rev. C.T.

Am never without Pearline. Use it with the most delicate fabrics and with coarse things. Find it satisfactory in all things. Mrs. Rev. G.E.L.

Pearline

— Safest and Easiest
for Coarsest and Finest Fabrics.

Cash Prizes

\$2,500 in cash prizes will be given to those who send us the largest number of subscriptions for McCLURE'S MAGAZINE before March 1, 1902. In addition to the prizes

A Liberal Commission

will also be allowed on every subscription (46,469 subscriptions were received in the single month of Dec., 1900). Over 400,000 families now read it every month. The popularity of McCLURE'S makes the work of its representatives easy and dignified. This is an excellent opportunity for school teachers, college students, and all persons who want to turn their leisure hours into profit.

A fuller explanation is given in the McCLURE'S advertisement on pages **VIII** and **IX** of the December CHAUTAUQUAN. Write for full particulars and state you saw this announcement in THE CHAUTAUQUAN. Address,

Circulation Department, McClure's Magazine,

137 East 25th St., New York, N. Y.



A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

"We consider Lifebuoy Soap a household necessity, and would not be without it."

—Mrs. A. H. PHILLIPS, Springfield, Mass.

CARTON CONTAINING TWO CAKES OF LIFEBUOY SOAP SENT BY MAIL, ON TRIAL, POSTAGE PAID, ON RECEIPT OF 10 CENTS, STAMPS OR COIN, IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT SELL IT.

A POSTAL SENT US FOR A COPY OF

"THE FRIEND OF HEALTH"

is all that is necessary if you mention this publication. A most valuable and interesting illustrated booklet of the greatest benefit to all who value health. All about the wonderful soap that cleans and disinfects at one operation and the price within reach of all.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED

NEW YORK OFFICE: 111 FIFTH AVENUE

Compton, D. D., preached an excellent baccalaureate sermon to the class and other local Chautauquans. On the following evening, Rev. J. H. Miller, D. D., of Parkersburg, West Virginia, the first vice-president of the entire C. L. S. C. class of 1901, delivered a classic address, and presented the diplomas in the lecture room of State Street Church. The graduates and invited guests then repaired to the Hotel Ruffner, one of the finest in the state, where a banquet was spread in honor of the faithful ten.

The menu offered at this famous hostelry was all that could be desired, and its length together with the following after dinner program, might suggest to those not present that the festivities reached into the small hours. The responses to the toasts were so replete with wit and repartee, however, that the flight of time was scarcely noted, and when it is said that the prevailing spirit may be understood from the acrostic, every Chautauquan will be able to "read between the lines." The present circle numbers thirty members and with the inspiring example of these ten graduates before them, are expecting to achieve great things.

POST PRANDIAL FEAST.

Think all you speak,
But speak not all you think.

—Delaune.

Wm. Burdette Matthews, Symposiarch.
Charleston Chautauqua, Class of '01, M. F. Compton.
Deep subtle wits

In truth, great master spirits in the world.

—Joanna Baillie.

Horoscopic Visions, M. P. Shawkey.

We know what we are,
But know not what we may be.

—Shakespeare.

Aggregations of Wealth, W. M. O. Dawson.
God help the rich; the poor can beg.

Uneeda Biscuit, L. E. McWhorter.
Our stomachs will make what's homely, savory.

—Shakespeare.

The Constitution and the Flag, Dr. A. A. Shawkey.
If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag
Shoot him on the spot.

—John A. Dix.

Anti-Anarchy, Governor A. B. White.
As crimes do grow, justice should rouse itself.

—Ben Johnson.

Uneeda Education, E. L. Whitney.
Learning makes a man fit company for himself.

—Young.

Quantity and Quality, J. H. Miller.
Oaks may fall where reeds brave the storm.

Uneeda Nother, L. C. Anderson.
A good companion on the road is better
than a coach.

—Syrus.

Adieu,
To all, to each, a fair good night,
And pleasing dreams, and slumbers light.

—Scott.

"ALTRURIANS," ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

Expressions of opinion as to favorite places in Italy and events worthy of remembrance, bring out the individuality of many circles. We have not space for all the reports this month, but we are glad to welcome a number whose voices have not often been heard at the Round Table and whose opinions are therefore of special interest. The first of the list, as its name indicates, is made up largely of members of the Class of 1902.

In response to your request for a "pen picture" upon the two points as found in your circular, I am glad to tell you something of our circle, "The Altrurians."

We have no critic. Questions of pronunciation are raised and answered frequently and informally.

So far as this year's work is concerned, no meeting stands out prominently. Our meetings are uniformly interesting and profitable. Having time usually for but one topic outside the required work, we are qualified to testify to the great value of the course, aside from special topics and readings. This restriction is necessary for us, inasmuch as we are busy people. Part of our membership is employed three evenings in a week and one of the remaining evenings, devoted to our study, means loyalty to that which makes for the intellectual life.

In a city of many clubs of every description, we bear the distinction of being the only study circle in which husbands and wives read together. We have thoroughly good times and consider ourselves a "homey" circle.

Each member reviews his article or chapter in an independent, thoughtful way, showing careful preparatory study.

Upon the principle of natural selection, our class work has become "specialized." One gentleman led the discussion last year in the "Rivalry of Nations" series. This year he takes the work in the "Incidents in American Diplomacy."

Another, who is fond of history, takes that discussion week by week. It succeeds admirably with us.

Wishing success to all fellow-readers in the Chautauqua circles, I am, Sincerely,

EFFA M. TAPPER, President.

PLACE.

Mrs. Browning's grave in Florence.

EVENTS.

1. Assassination of Caesar.
2. Rise of Italian republics.
3. Entrance of Victor Emmanuel into Rome.

PLACE.

Florence, the city of Dante, Savonarola, Raphael, Leo X, Titian, and a host of other celebrities. It passed through five centuries of terrible tragedy, and emerged from all the series of horrors one of the loveliest and most beautiful pictures, in the form of a city, that the world can produce. As for art, in the form of architecture, sculpture, paintings, etc., it is the wonder of the world, were there nothing more to be seen than the tomb of the immortal Michelangelo it would well repay a visit from any part of the globe.

EVENTS.

1. The accession of Constantine to the head of the Roman Empire.
2. The donation or sovereignty of the lands of Northern Italy, to Pope Stephen by King Pippin, from which fact originated the temporal power of the pope.
3. The schism of the two popes which resulted in paving the way for the Reformation by Martin Luther.

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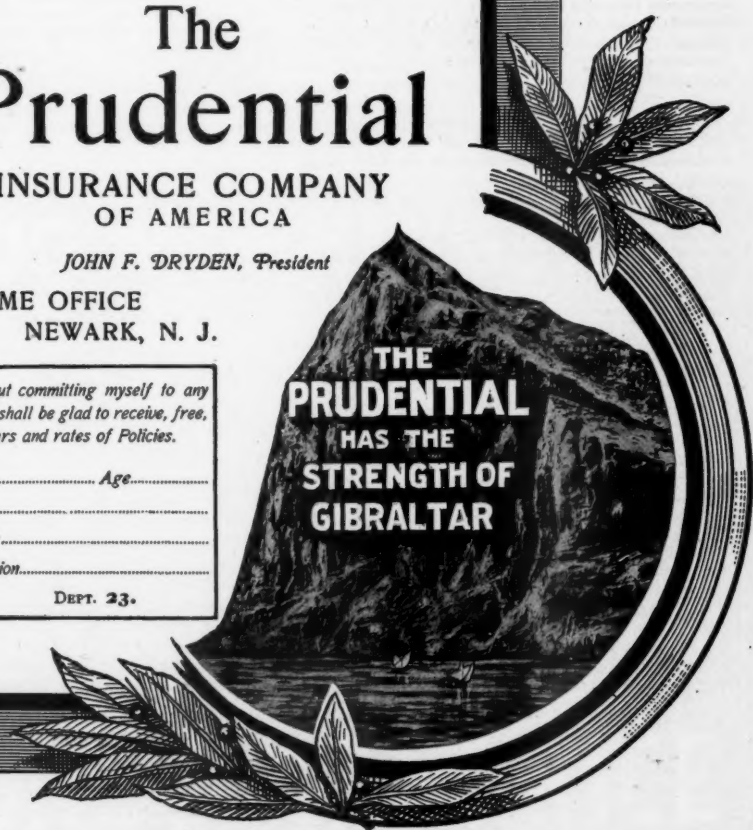
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THE
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PLACE.

Vergil's tomb. Since Vergil stands for all that is best in Roman life and is a source of pleasure and helpfulness to students of all ages, I would pay him reverence.

EVENTS.

1. Coming of Cæsar Augustus into power. It meant completeness of preparation for the advent of Christ.
2. Struggle of Italian republics in the cause of liberty.
3. Entrance of Victor Emmanuel into Rome.

PLACE.

Southward from the Eternal City stretches across the Roman Campagna one of the most interesting thoroughfares in the world; it is the Appian Way. The Romans were marvelous road builders, and this great military highway was admirably constructed two hundred and twelve years before Christ. It is a most impressive hour that one spends in driving on this Appian Way. On either side for miles we see ruined tombs, for this was the fashionable burial-place of ancient Rome. Many of these tombs were very large and many were extremely elegant. Along this road, passing between these very tombs which we behold today, came the magnificent funeral procession of the Emperor Augustus. By this route, also, was conveyed to Rome the beautiful captive Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra; and from this Appian Way St. Paul first saw the Eternal City as he came there to preach the Christian religion. The historic souvenirs of this ancient highway make of the Appian Way one of the most suggestive portions of Italy.

EVENTS.

1. The historical city of Genoa. The history of this city is brilliant and eventful, and one ever memorable feature of it is commemorated in the noble statue erected in a prominent square directly in front of the principal Genoese railway station. It greets the traveler on arriving there; it bids him farewell as he takes his leave. The inscription briefly tells us what this handsome monument signifies—"The gift of a grateful country to Christopher Columbus"; for it is the glory of Genoa to have been, in 1435, the birthplace of that immortal discoverer.
2. The destruction of Pompeii. This fatal catastrophe occurred on the 24th of August, A. D. 79, when Pompeii was buried in showers of ashes and red-hot pumice stones to a depth of twenty feet. The government allows twelve thousand dollars a year for the continuance of the work of excavation.
3. Savonarola, a moral, political, and religious reformer of Italy. Savonarola became a Dominican monk in 1475. He brought about a religious revival by his denunciation of the vice and corruption prevalent both in the church and in the state, and was one of the chief instruments in the overthrow of the Medici and the restoration of the republic in 1494. He soon incurred the enmity of Pope Alexander VI. and was arrested at Florence. The walls of the imposing tower of the Palazzo Vecchio were, in 1498, reddened by the glare of Savonarola's burning form; but in after years the pavement of this square was covered with violets in memory of the good which he had achieved, and in repentance for his cruel death.

"PARK CIRCLE," COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

The most successful meeting, so far this year, of Park Circle, Covington, Kentucky, was held on the evening of November 26.

We are very fortunate in having in our circle two members, Colonel and Mrs. John A. Johnson, who have

traveled throughout Italy, are conversant with Italian, and have a thorough knowledge of Rome and her people. On this particular evening Colonel Johnson gave us a talk on Italian pronunciation which was not only beneficial but exceedingly interesting, as he has the talent of imparting his knowledge to others in a most fascinating manner. After the meeting Colonel Johnson was given a vote of thanks for his kindness. So far we have never had a critic in our circle but hope to in the very near future.

PLACE.

The Vatican, because to view it leisurely and minutely would be a liberal education to any person of ordinary intelligence.

EVENTS.

1. The triumphant career of Caius Julius Cæsar.
2. The rivalry of the two factions, Guelphs and Ghibellines.
3. The wonderful conversion of St. Francis of Assisi, and the immense influence he had; also the sharp contrast between the earlier and later years of his life.

PLACE.

The square of St. Mark's because it has on three sides buildings which are masterpieces, together with the picturesque group of the Campanile, St. Mark's, and the Ducal Palace.

EVENTS.

1. In May, 330 A. D., the new Rome was dedicated, not in the name of the Roman Jupiter or Greek Apollo but to the Virgin Mary.
2. The birth of Columbus in 1434 or 1435, and his great discovery.
3. The Age of Chivalry which stands out in strong contrast during the Dark Ages.

PLACE.

I would like to take a gondola ride down the Grand Canal at Venice. I cannot imagine how a city looks, built on so many islands and having so many canals.

EVENTS.

1. Passing of the agrarian laws, dividing the state lands, and lightening the burdens of the soldiers and common people, 486 B. C.
2. The conquest of the Samnites and Sabines, 290 B. C.
3. Conquests of Gaul completed by Cæsar, 58-51 B. C.

PLACE.

The Coliseum, because it is one of the most magnificent ruins in the world.

EVENTS.

1. The conversion of St. Francis of Assisi.
2. The war of the Investitures.
3. Battle of Tours.

PLACE.

The Mamertine Prison in Rome would be the one spot most interesting to me were I to visit there, owing to the thought that St. Paul and possibly St. Peter were imprisoned there.

EVENTS.

1. The death of Julius Cæsar.
2. The fall of the Roman Empire.
3. The development of Italian literature.

PLACE.

St. Peter's is the one spot in Italy I would choose to visit, because an old historic church is always an object of interest to me; and St. Peter's more so than any other because of its importance and the many fine works of art contained in it.

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EVENTS.

1. The crowning of Charlemagne on Christmas day in the year 800 A. D.
2. The founding of Venice.
3. The treaty of Constance.

PLACE.

A view from the dome of St. Peter's would be my choice, fixing those points which would bring to my mind the events of the past, and looking down on the city of the present.

EVENTS.

1. The persecution of the Christians.
2. The burning of Rome.
3. The founding of Venice.

"WHITE" CIRCLE, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

PLACE.

I should like to visit the catacombs, because they show the faith, zeal, and self-sacrifice of the early Christians.

EVENTS.

1. Victory of the plebeians over the patricians.
2. Crowning of Charlemagne in 800 A. D. as emperor of the Romans.
3. In 1870 Victor Emmanuel became king of Italy and destroyed forever the temporal power of the pope.

PLACE.

St. Peter's Church in Rome, because it represents the three stages of Italian history. It is built on the site where so many Christians were killed for their faith in Christ. Its material has been taken from many other interesting buildings. Its architecture, sculpture, and paintings represent the best of Italian genius.

EVENTS.

1. The crowning of Charlemagne as king of the Holy Roman Empire in 800 A. D.
2. The victory of the First Punic war.
3. Garibaldi's comparatively bloodless conquest of the two Sicilys about 1860.

PLACE.

St. Peter's at Rome, because it is the largest and most beautiful church in the world. It is in itself an epitome of history. The paintings and frescos on its ceilings and walls are renowned in the history of art. Its wonderful dome, which Michelangelo declared he would hang in the sky, would enchant the eye and stimulate the imagination.

EVENTS.

1. The espousal of the sea, celebrated by Pietro Orseola, Doge of Venice, 1000 A. D.
2. The treaty of peace signed at Constance, June 25, 1183.
3. The entrance of Victor Emmanuel into Rome, as the king of United Italy, September 1870.

PLACE.

St. Peter's Church at Rome, on account of its being the largest church in the world; its instrumentality in bringing about the Reformation; to see its rare and costly paintings and magnificent architecture.

EVENTS.

1. Christopher Columbus's birth in Genoa in 1434 or 1435.
2. Pope forced to give up rulership of Italy to emperor on September 20, 1870.
3. Cavour's influence as "the maker of Italian unity."

PLACE.

If privileged to visit Italy the spot most interesting to me would be St. Peter's Cathedral, especially on a day of great festivity, when the building is magnificent in all its beauty, when the dignitaries are arrayed in

their costly robes; and again to hear the choir chant accompanied by the old organ (two hundred years old); to pay a visit to the tower of St. Peter's and witness the vast concourse of fifty thousand very comfortably worshipping in the immense structure.

EVENTS.

1. The reign of Nero during which time the Christians were so cruelly persecuted in the first century.
2. The creating of the Holy Roman Empire in 800 when Charlemagne was crowned emperor by the pope.
3. The Renaissance (revival of learning) in the fourteenth century.

EPWORTH CIRCLE, PORTLAND, MAINE.

This is one of the new circles of the Class of 1905 with a membership of twenty-four. Not all of the circle have as yet expressed their opinions on the Italian questions, but two reports are sent with the general account of the circle's plan of work.

Wednesday evening, December 11, we held our fourth meeting, which we consider thus far the most profitable and interesting.

Two very excellent papers were read before the circle. One by Miss Christine McCarty on the Drama of Medea, and one by Mrs. Rose Russell on Charlemagne.

We had several discussions which proved very helpful, many things which could not be answered by the Round Table with certainty, being left for research. We have had no critic in our circle, but each time we assign a dictionary to one of the members whose duty it is to be prepared to give us the correct pronunciation of any name in the lesson of which we cannot be sure. This is a great saving of time to many of us who are very busy.

PLACE.

Could I visit but one spot in Italy, I should choose St. Peter's which has been called the most wonderful temple ever built by human hands.

EVENTS.

I consider (1) the career of Hannibal, (2) the War of the Investitures, and (3) Charlemagne's reign of law three events in Italian history well worth remembering.

PLACE.

The spot in Italy I should like most to visit is the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican at Rome; to study and enjoy the great paintings of Michelangelo — The Creation, The Deluge, and The Last Judgment; and also the works by Ferrigno, Botticelli, Luca Signorelli, and Ghirlandajo.

EVENTS.

1. Influence of Augustus on art and literature.
2. Conquests of Charlemagne.
3. Reforms of Hildebrand.

CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI.

The Corinth (Mississippi) Chautauqua Reading Circle was first organized December, 1900, with a membership of seventeen, but only the magazine course was studied. We found the lessons intensely interesting and the enthusiasm of the members never flagged even when the month of June, laden with its roses and the air heavy with the perfume of blossoms of our "Sunny South," seemed to invite a repose from labor, there was universal regret when the last meeting was held.

The circle was reorganized in October with a membership of ten which has since increased to twenty-two, only six, however, have the time to devote to the full course, for there are many busy housewives in our circle.

The lessons are made interesting to all, as questions



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from the "Studies of Poetry" and "Men and Cities of Italy" are assigned to those who do not take the full course, and in this way all come prepared to take part in the discussion.

We meet every Friday with the members in alphabetical order, and having a most enthusiastic and able president, we find her example an inspiration to all.

The most successful meeting was that devoted to the study of Venice, every member came well prepared. Roll-call was responded to by a description of some character in medieval history, the name to be guessed. The critic gave a map drawing of Venice, also a pronunciation contest of Italian words which was made most interesting and amusing, as the president and vice-president chose sides and two visitors kindly consented to act as judges and announce the victors. The winning side was presented with an exquisite volume of poems by the president.

Our guest of honor upon this occasion was Mr. William Forrest, brother of our critic, recently returned from a prolonged visit to Alaska. This presence was greatly appreciated, as gentlemen are seldom admitted, the circle being composed of women.

Our efficient critic does her work so graciously and unostentatiously as to be considered indispensable. She is referred to on test words and conducts pronunciation contests at some of the meetings, writing the words upon a blackboard, the members being expected to pronounce and define them.

PLACE.

St. Peter's, the largest church in Christendom, because of its history and the magnificence of its architecture, which gives expression to ancient, medieval, and modern ages all combined in one.

EVENTS.

1. The accession of Constantine, and the Council of Nice, 325 A. D.
2. The fifteenth century, the revival of learning. Printing discovered. The Scriptures studied.
3. Italy united under Victor Emmanuel.

PLACE.

The Vatican, on account of its library, museums, and collections of art both ancient and modern.

EVENTS.

1. The introduction of Christianity into Italy by Constantine.
2. The building of St. Peter's Church, because it brought about the Reformation.
3. The birth of Michelangelo gave to Italy one of the world's greatest painters and sculptors.

PLACE.

I would go to Rome and see St. Peter's, the most

beautiful temple ever raised to the worship of the Eternal God. Some one has said: "It comes nearer than anything that can be imagined to a 'house not made with hands.'"

EVENTS.

1. The birth of Michelangelo.
2. The assassination of Julius Caesar.
3. The burning of Rome supposed to be the work of Nero, 64 B. C.

PLACE.

I would see the Ducal Palace on its double row of pillars, sculptured to represent the seven ages of man, the drunkenness of Noah, the fall of Adam, etc.; climb the Giants' Stairway, then the Golden; see Tintoretto's "Paradise," the largest painting in the world; the frescoed walls whose tints are unsurpassed.

EVENTS.

1. Martin Luther's letter to Leo X., pope at Rome. His trial in which he is given the opportunity to deny his writings and the doctrines which they taught. His sublime answer. The beginning of the Reformation.
2. The Legend and incidents that led to the painting of the "Miracle of St. Mark" by Tintoretto.
3. The incidents that caused Dante to give to the world his "Divine Comedy."

PLACE.

St. Peter's, with its hallowed associations, its sculptures, and its paintings shall be my Mecca. I should like to see it at sunset when one would be most dazzled by its splendor and glory.

EVENTS.

1. Battle of Tours when the Saracen invasion was checked, A. D. 732.
2. Peace of Constance which established legal liberty, 1183.
3. Capture of Constantinople by the Turks, which caused a revival of learning and letters, 1453.

PLACE.

Could I visit the place of my dreams, it would be fair Venice, "The Bride of the Sea," and the most fascinating spot would be the Ducal Palace, a model of the beauty of architecture never equaled, famed for its masterpieces of artists whose names have echoed down "the corridors of time."

EVENTS.

1. A. D. 732. Battle of Tours, checking the advance of Mohammedans and Arabs on Christendom.
2. A. D. 800. Founding of the Holy Roman Empire.
3. The Diet of Worms which put an end to the War of the Investitures, thus limiting the papal power to ecclesiastical authority.

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS.—JANUARY.

"FORMATIVE INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY."

1. "Adams and Liberty" was written in 1798 by R. T. Paine. Joseph Hopkinson wrote "Hail Columbia" in 1798. In the same year it was sung for the first time in the Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia. 2. Toussaint L'Ouverture was born in Haiti in 1743. He was a negro slave, but received an elementary education. He was interested in revolutionary enterprises in Haiti, and finally promulgated a constitution which made him president for life. Napoleon sent General Leclerc to subdue the revolutionists, and after a number of bloody conflicts forced Toussaint to surrender in May, 1802. The next month he was arrested, charged with conspiracy, and sent to France, where he remained a prisoner until his death, April 27, 1803. 3. Louisiana was purchased in 1803.

"A READING JOURNEY IN CENTRAL EUROPE."

1. St. Ambrose, one of the fathers of the Latin church, was born in Treves, Gaul, probably in 340. He was educated at Rome, and was elected a bishop of Milan in 374. His death occurred at Milan, April, 397. 2. Coleridge's "Kubla Khan" is a weird poetical fragment, in the style of some of Edgar Allan Poe's writings. 3. William Blake was a noted English poet, engraver, and painter. He was born in 1757; died in 1827. 4. Armida was an enchantress in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." Her palace was surrounded by pleasure grounds so splendid that "the gardens of Armida" have become a synonym for gorgeous luxury. 5. Mrs. Radcliffe's stories dealing with Italian life are distinguished for romantic narrative and florid description; Horace Walpole's are of much the same style.

